

JPRS 83823

6 July 1983

Southeast Asia Report

No. 1306

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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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POWER TO CURB DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SEEN THREAT TO CIVIL LIBERTIES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 3 May 83 p 5

[Article by Andrew Rule]

[Text]

Legislation to give police more powers to combat domestic violence would erode civil liberties without easing the plight of the women and children who were its victims, according to a report by a research group.

The report, released yesterday, claims that police are often reluctant to use existing powers to curb domestic violence, but that police representatives on a special committee had pushed for "draconian powers".

These included the right to search and arrest without a warrant, to seize property or weapons, to demand names and addresses and to require participation in identification parades.

The report says such powers would be of dubious relevance to curbing domestic violence and would "comprise a major reduction in civil liberties, a reduction that police argued for in almost identical terms in previous years without reference to domestic violence".

Students and staff of the Footscray Institute of Technology urban and social research centre prepared the report. It is based on a survey of 136 doctors, lawyers, social workers, women's refuge workers and police in Melbourne. It states that although most of those surveyed acknowledged the seriousness of domestic violence, the police saw it "as

a less severe problem than did any of the other professionals".

A spokeswoman for the Department of Community Welfare Services said last night that any legislative proposals connected with domestic violence were "still at discussion stage".

The secretary of the Police Association, Chief Inspector Tom Rippon, described the claims of police wanting wide powers as "spurious" in relation to domestic violence.

"Police are certainly looking for some changes so they can cope with domestic violence but I would very much doubt that they are looking for extra powers of search and seizure in relation to it," he said. "What we need is a variation to the arrest procedure and to the method of putting evidence before a court."

Mr Rippon said that under present laws it was difficult for police to control domestic violence because maltreated wives were usually unwilling to press assault charges against their husbands.

"Even if charges are laid, the informant often does not turn up to court to give evidence and the case is dismissed," he said.

Mr Rippon said the assertion that police wanted identification parades to combat domestic violence was ridiculous.

"There is no suggestion police want parades for these situations — unless of course it becomes

murder," he said. "In normal cases identification parades would be pointless."

The report said the police who were interviewed showed less sympathy for the victim, held the most stereotyped view of women and were the lowest in confidence in dealing with domestic violence.

Police were not properly prepared to cope with domestic violence and it was understandable that most police officers did not wish to be involved, the report said.

The report calls for legislative changes in line with other States which would:

- Make the breach of a family court injunction an offence enabling immediate arrest.

- Allow police to enter and remain at a premises without a warrant if there were reasonable grounds to suspect an injunction was being breached by a violent spouse.

Such legislation would be more effective than "the draconian measures sought by police" and should be backed up by training schemes to give police and the judiciary better understanding of the problem, the report said.

It also called for well organised access centres where estranged parents could leave their children for access purposes. These centres would reduce the likelihood of violence between husbands and wives.

COASTAL SURVEILLANCE DEEMED VULNERABLE; PROBE ORDERED

Beazley on Inquiry

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 10 May 83 p 4

[Text] The Minister of Aviation, Mr Kim Beazley, yesterday announced a wide-ranging inquiry into the Federal Government's coastal surveillance arrangements.

He said it would examine requirements such as fishery protection, immigration, customs and quarantine in northern coastal areas and would check cost effectiveness.

Most coastal surveillance is now done by chartered commercial aircraft.

Mr Beazley said that the review would explore the idea of using RAAF aircraft in conjunction with naval patrol boats.

Surveillance needs had changed since the last review in 1981, particularly in the case of refugee boat arrivals which had virtually ceased.

Lack of Facilities in West

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 10 May 83 p 37

[Article by Peter Winner]

[Text]

DESPITE frequent reminders from defence chiefs and politicians about the importance of the Indian Ocean defence zone, there is no early-warning radar facility on the WA coast.

This will be one of the points to be considered by the Minister for Aviation, Mr Beazley, in his review of coastal surveillance.

[Mr Beazley is also Minister assisting the Minister for Defence, Mr Scholes.]

Highlighted

The lack of radar facilities was highlighted in December when vapour trail was sighted above the north-west coast by the pilot of a commercial aircraft.

The origin of the vapour trail is still a mystery.

This was at the time of the multinational Sandgroper exercise off the WA coast and there has been speculation that it could have come from a spy plane.

...and the Department of Defence has been making it a high priority.

Australia relies on commercial satellites and the U.S. navy and air force, which have a heavy presence in the Indian Ocean, and the coast watch system for surveillance.

'Set watch'

Residents of the North West and Kimberleys say the coastwatch is a regulated trust, you can set your station by there.

The only defence radar facility between Perth and Darwin is at the Curtin RAAF base. Its primary role is control of air force aircraft in the defended airspace north of Perth.

The Learmonth base is unmanned. A mobile radar unit from the Army's RAAF base in Queensland is transferred to Learmonth for use.

The proposed Derby base will be manned initially.

Bureau of Meteorology radar cover along the west coast will be completed this year with the installation of facilities at Carnarvon and Geraldton.

While their purpose is to detect atmospheric conditions, the radar can detect aircraft up to 400km away.

But there is no arrangement with the Defence Department to use the radar for aircraft detection.

Weather

Unless there is severe weather imminent, they are not manned constantly.

The Department of Aviation has one radar unit at Kalamunda.

It is purely for air traffic control and has a range of about 300km.

The Australian Defence Association in WA is worried about the lack of priority given to west-coast defence, particularly radar surveillance and low public interest.

The branch's president, Colonel L. G. Clark, said that satellites offered a relatively cheap means of surveillance.

Low orbit

A low orbiting satellite and associated ground receiving equipment would cost about \$8 million, he said.

The Jindalee "over horizon" radar facility at Alice Springs would be ready in about two years, and would improve the surveillance.

But without patrolling surveillance aircraft equipped with the necessary sophisticated electronic equipment, its performance would be stunted, he said.

Military historian Peter Firkins said that the lack of radar was symptomatic of the poor treatment given to defence by successive Federal governments.

"The whole country is poorly defended, with most of our armed forces stretched in a thin line from Townsville to Sydney," he said.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

ANANDA MARGA A DEATH--Sydney.--A member of the Ananda Marga sect charged with contempt of court had drowned last month, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday. The man, Mark Stephen Mitchell, 24, of Bourke Street, Merry Hills, Sydney, was arrested outside the Darlinghurst Court buildings on 1 February. Police alleged he had been handing out pamphlets near potential jurors attacking the court system. A solicitor, Mr David Hitchen, for the Crown, yesterday told the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court's criminal division, Mr Justice O'Brien, that Mr Mitchell had drowned during the Easter holiday weekend. His decomposed body had been tentatively identified from fingerprints by police at Dorrigo, on the NSW north coast. The body had been cremated, but it would be some time before a death certificate was issued. Mr Phil Molan, for Mr Mitchell, asked Mr Justice O'Brien to revoke bail so that a person who had gone surety could recover the money. The judge agreed and adjourned the matter to a date to be fixed. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 3 May 83 p 6]

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WORLD BANK OUTLINES INDONESIAN FOREIGN LOAN NEEDS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 May 83 p 14

[Text]

JAKARTA, May 25 (Reuter) — The World Bank has suggested that Indonesia needs to borrow 15 billion dollars over the next three years to help cover a drop in overseas earnings.

The international recession and falling oil income had hit Indonesia, the bank said in a report circulated to Western countries that provide aid to Jakarta. It must borrow to help reduce a deficit in its current account while maintaining domestic employment.

The bank said the deficit, now equivalent to eight per cent of the country's gross national product, could not be sustained and suggested the maximum rate should be two per cent.

The government has said it wants to limit to 6.5 billion dollars this

year's deficit in the current account, which covers invisibles as well as trade transactions.

The World Bank said Indonesia would require about 21 billion dollars in foreign exchange over the next three years to finance the deficit and to repay foreign debts.

"To meet these requirements, new commitments of medium and long-term loans will need to average about five billion dollars a year over the next three years," the report said.

Indonesia, which borrowed one billion dollars last March in the biggest loan it has ever obtained; was still able to get credit on favorable terms but a deterioration in the economic indicators used to decide interest rates was inevitable in the short run.

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

MILITARY REASSIGNMENTS--Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Rudini installed Brig Gen Hasudungan Simanjuntak as the new commander of the 15th Pattimura Military Region Command in Ambon on 17 May, succeeding Brigadier General Sukoso. In Denpasar on 18 May, Lieutenant General Rudini installed Brigadier General Sutarto as the new commander of the 16th Udayana Military Region Command, succeeding Maj Gen Dading Kalbuadi, who is to become the assistant for logistics in the Defense and Security Affairs Department. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 May 83 p 12 BK] Army Chief of Staff Rudini has installed Major General Sularso as the new commander of the 8th Brawijaya Military Region Command, succeeding Lieutenant General Murgito who will become the new commanding general of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 May 83 p 12 BK]

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION--Mining and Energy Minister Subroto, speaking at a graduation ceremony of the Oil Academy in Cepu on 28 May, said that after the completion of the Bontang and Arun liquefied natural gas [LNG] projects, Indonesia's annual LNG production would reach 16 million tons for the coming 10-year period. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 May 83 BK]

CSO: 4213/523

KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK, SON SANN POSITIONS, POL POT'S HEALTH DISCLOSED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 12 May 83 pp 25-26

[Article: "The New Khmer Government of Sihanouk: a Comedy That ASEAN Is Participating In"]

[Text] After moving around the Thai-Kampuchean border area for more than a year, during the last week in April 1983, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who once took the Phra Vihan matter to the World Court and won the case, thereby obtaining Thai territory free -- a case in which M.R.W. Seni Pramot, an expert on Kampuchea concerning the Aphaiwong family, achieved almost nothing in pleading the case for Thailand -- announced the formation of his coalition government before former General Prem [could do anything]. The coalition government of Prince Sihanouk has the characteristics of the Three Kingdoms, with the Thai army wanting the Thai government to be like this. That is, it is composed of Sihanouk, a Francophile, Khieu Samphan, a Chinese-faction communist, and Son Sann, an opponent of the communists.

Concerning the new Khmer government of Prince Sihanouk, it is understood that it was formed to replace the Pol Pot government, which was driven out by the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin 4 years ago. [This happened] after the world condemned it for committing genocide on a larger scale than the killing of the Jews by the Germans in the Second World War. That is, the Pol Pot government killed 2 to 3 million Kampuchians during the period 1975 to 1978.

Prince Sihanouk has been able to convince the world that this is a fact and not just a comedy. That is, he was able to establish a base inside Kampuchea and hold ceremonies forming his government. Diplomatic officials from several Asian countries, including China, Malaysia, Singapore and Bangladesh, went to present their credentials as diplomatic officials to Sihanouk's Kampuchea.

On 1 May, which was Labor day, Prince Sihanouk took this as an auspicious occasion to hold a cabinet meeting at a certain location, which a news source said was near the Thai border. Prince Sihanouk claimed that this cabinet meeting was held in order to make plans for retaliating against Vietnam during the coming rainy season. Before going to the meeting,

Prince Sihanouk talked with foreign reporters who had been invited. However, there was no reporter from Thailand, a country that has given Sihanouk much support and helped him become an important figure again. He said that his forces would be able to retake all the territory that was lost to the Vietnamese during the dry-season operations, which have still not come to an end.

Concerning the underground Kampuchians who have constantly troubled Vietnam and Heng Samrin, during this past dry season they lost at least three important base camps, two of which belonged to Son Sann and one of which belonged to Sihanouk.

But Sihanouk confidently told the foreign reporters that "this area is very muddy. The tanks and artillery of Vietnam cannot operate there. The sky is still overcast. Vietnamese aircraft cannot operate. The Vietnamese forces will have to withdraw to the places from which they launched their attack."

Concerning the help that Prince Sihanouk is presently receiving, most of the weapons come from China. But these are sent only to the Khmer Rouge. Son Sann is not getting any of these. But it has been revealed that Singapore is the only Asean country to send weapons to Son Sann's soldiers, who are thought to number around 3,000.

It is worth noting that, during this same period, Vietnam too acted out a play in Kampuchea for the world to see. The official SPK news agency reported that "the first group of Western and Japanese reporters, totalling 44 reporters, arrived in Phnom Penh on Saturday, 30 April, in order to observe the Vietnamese troop withdrawal of the Cuu Long Group (from Kampuchea)." The news report also stated that Heng Samrin went to watch the troop withdrawal too. But there was no indication of whether he met with reporters or not. However, observers have said that this Vietnamese troop withdrawal is another farce like last year. That is, they have just withdrawn combat weary troops and sent in fresh troops to replace them.

Concerning this partial Vietnamese troops withdrawal, Prince Sihanouk immediately issued a critical statement on this from Bangkok after chairing the secret Khmer cabinet meeting in Kampuchea on Saturday, 30 April. One important part of his statement said that the "cabinet condemns this 'partial troop withdrawal' by the Hanoi government, the specific purpose of which is to fool the world."

This statement said that Vietnam has 150,000 to 180,000 troops in Kampuchea. At the end of the statement, gratitude was expressed for the help of Thailand and two other Asean countries, although these two countries were not identified.

At the same time, Mr Khieu Samphan, in his capacity as the prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, told reporters that Pol Pot, the former prime minister of the Khmer Rouge, is still alive and in good health. He is still serving as the commander of his troops and is resisting the Vietnamese.

It is believed that Pol Pot, who is now 57 years old, is still the commander of the national troops of Democratic Kampuchea. At his secure base at Pnom Tha Moel, Mr Khieu told reporters that "Pol Pot is still healthy. He frequently goes onto the battlefield himself." When asked about the reports that Pol Pot was suffering from malaria, Mr Khieu said that malaria is just a part of our lives.

There is still much resentment. Even though Sihanouk uses Thai territory as a base and the Kampucheans are only a half days drive from Bangkok, Thai reporters cannot go obtain any information. Everything that is reported comes from Western news agencies.

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ORGANIZATION, PRODUCTION IN PRK AGRICULTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 83 pp 25-27

[Article by Xuan Hoi]

[Text]

In the revival of the nation and economic rehabilitation Kampuchean agriculture plays an important part. Increased food production is keeping famine at bay and is step by step stabilizing the people's life and supplying raw materials to factories. It also enables the State to purchase enough food for the State sector and the army. In this dry season there is much food, rice in particular, in urban and rural markets with stabilized prices. Food is enough to boost agriculture, including industrial crops, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry, while creating conditions for other economic branches to develop. Under the Pol Pot regime stock-breeding stagnated so much that the cock's crowing was unheard in many regions when liberation came. Now the country boasts over one million oxen, 420,000 buffaloes and half a million pigs. Poultry is developing rapidly and costs less than pork. The fish catch has reached more than 70,000 tonnes as in the peak years before 1970. Nearly 10,000 hectares of rubber plantations have been restored.

The difficulties faced by the peasants in the first year of liberation were enormous. Famine was looming, people's health was exhausted after nearly four years

of exploitation, the few material and technical bases particularly water conservancy had been wrecked by the Pol Pot clique and social production had been pushed back several decades.

Great efforts were made by the revolutionary power to help the peasants impel production through efficacious policies. The Vietnamese people readily supplied their friends with seeds and production means to tide over their difficulties. The valiant Kampuchean people worked to restore fallow land and reclaim new areas. Many people, among them Vietnamese soldiers, were wounded and even killed in this battle for rice owing to mines left over by the enemy or bullets fired by their remnant followers. Cultivated area rapidly went up: 650,000 hectares in 1979, 1.6 million hectares in 1981, and over 1.8 million in 1982.

During the four years since liberation the countryside has reaped three good harvests resulting in surplus products sold to the State and on the market in many regions. The countryside is being rebuilt, the fields are verdant, material and cultural life is markedly improved, all that speaks volumes for the peasants' bonds with the new regime, confidence in the Party and determination to defend the revolutionary power —

and unbreakable unity and one-mindedness.

...To the Implementation of Intensive Farming Measures with Irrigation in Top Place

Kampuchean agriculture is fairly dependent upon nature, an extensive cultivation of one rice crop a year with many varieties, of which floating rice accounts for 15.5%. Although water conservancy is a great requirement there are only 1,037 dams and 64 pumping stations, big and small, the few irrigation works built by the Pol Pot regime being incomplete or inefficacious.

To bring agriculture a step forward, the Kampuchean State advocates the rehabilitation and development of agriculture along three lines: in the first year to restore fallow land and reclaim new areas; then gradually to apply technical measures of intensive farming from lower to higher levels; and to expand the area of dry crops into a main crop. A great achievement has been made with the present almost two million hectares of cultivated land.

As regards intensive farming this is an uphill task for many reasons. The harvest is unstable with less than one tonne of paddy per hectare. The weather is favourable to tropical farming in general with half a year of drought and half a year of unevenly distributed rain: 1,400mm in Phnom Penh and up to 5,000mm in the highlands. The soil is fertile but can be tilled only in the rainy season for lack of a water source in the dry season. Sunlight is abundant but man cannot yet turn it to good account.

To promote agriculture, the Kampuchean people on the one

hand struggle to do away with the casual, nature-dependent intensive farming, and on the other persuade the peasants to apply such common intensive farming techniques as scheduled planting with rational spacing, use of manure, green fertilizer combined with chemical fertilizer, weeding in due time, in a correct way, building of field embankments to hold water, struggle against drought, etc. The technical revolution will be carried out in two ways: to introduce high-yield rice strains and to do irrigation work while restructuring the planting and developing the area under dry crops. At present, every rural area in the fertile plains or on the highlands witnesses two widespread movements of using new strains and doing water conservancy. Thus, IR 36 rice strain giving 3—4 tonnes or even up to 6—7 tonnes per hectare embodies the confidence in the revolution.

Many rice strains with a short-growth cycle and high yield are being experimented with and food production has been boosted by the introduction of a rice crop of short-growth cycle added to the main one.

Thanks to 12 hectares devoted to early rice crop the peasants of Co Po Penh have an additional amount of 225kg of paddy per head on average. Inspired by its achievements in 1982, Samrong Tong district (Kompong Speu province) extended its area of early rice crop to 4,000—5,000 hectares this year, and hopes to get through intensive farming measures over ten thousand tonnes of paddy as goods. Kampuchean farmers consider water conservancy the foremost measure, taking small irrigation as the core and combining it with field-building to be carried out appropriately for each region, from

small areas to large ones, from easy to difficult work, creating conditions for agriculture to embark on specialization and intensive farming. Water conservancy is a mass movement in which the people and the State closely participate. Highlights of intensive farming, multiplication of crops, use of high-yield rice strains, are found in many a village, region, district and province, and are being learnt from. With common intensive farming measures, productivity of the main crop already surpasses one tonne per hectare, not counting certain provinces credited with 17-18 tonnes. With their experiences of intensive farming in the Red River and Mekong River deltas, Vietnamese agricultural experts are close and reliable friends to the peasants in the fraternal People's Republic of Kampuchea.

An Adequate Form of Agricultural Production Management

Over three million Kampuchean peasants have been organized in 106,500 solidarity production teams. Each of them groups 10-15 families mutually helping one another to manage production, this being an organization suitable to the peasants' capacities at present. Depending on its members' aspirations, it can take various forms. In some places the land and production means become collective property and labour is remunerated according to the work done (here labour is only rated strong or weak without labour norms and work criteria). In other places the team is responsible for such tasks as preparing the soil, doing water conservancy work, preventing and fighting pests and diseases... while the peasant families look after the remaining jobs. In other places

the peasants still work individually. So it is up to the peasants to decide the form of organization suitable for them. The Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture clearly advocates that the teams remunerating labour according to the work done shall be helped to raise the quality of management, especially that of labour by rating labour and keeping a register of work-points. The teams adopting other flexible forms of organization shall be guided to specifically determine the jobs run by the teams as a whole. The teams ensure the distribution of materials supplied by the State to the peasants and borrow money from the bank for the peasants to remunerate the work done by the teams. The later form of organization is widely appreciated by cadres and peasants alike as most conducive to production development. Anyhow all these solidarity production teams have promoted their impact in uniting the peasants, boosting their production and defending the countryside. In many places both the solidarity production teams are consolidated and the family economy strengthened.

The Kampuchean Party and Government consider the consolidation of solidarity production teams a revolutionary task, to stabilize the situation in the countryside, organize and educate the peasants, and build grassroots revolutionary power. This is a form of organization to initiate the peasants in collective production in the socialist way.

Kampuchean agriculture bids fair to develop, particularly as regards food and rubber. To restore and develop the national economy the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party advocates starting

from agriculture taking it as the central link to stabilize and raise the people's living conditions, supply raw materials to industry, obtain more agricultural products for export, and contribute an initial accumulation for industrial development.

CSO: 4200/610

HEALTH CARE SERVICES DESCRIBED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Apr 83 p 27

[Text]

In the past, there were very few medical establishments in Kampuchea and they were almost totally destroyed under the Pol Pot regime. Today in the country's 1,353 communes, there are 1,317 health stations.

The total number of sick beds has reached 16,730, i.e. an average of 25 for every 10,000 people, whereas in 1975 there were only 6,000 beds in the whole country.

In 1982, 230,000 patients were treated in hospitals (fewer than in 1981), the average treatment time being about 128 days per patient. 13 million medical check-ups were recorded in 1982, thus the ratio was 19 times per year for each person. All along the Tonle Sap, there are several mobile health stations to look after fisherfolk.

Preventive hygiene and the treatment of social diseases are progressing. As a result, there is a marked improvement in the people's health compared with the period right after liberation.

According to data given by the Kampuchean Centre for Mother and Child Welfare, in late 1981 the annual birth rate was about 4%. The health service is paying particular attention to mother and child care

in an effort to raise the population back to its level prior to Pol Pot's time. At the same time, it has begun studies on measures for birth control, increased the number of hospital beds for children, improved the quality of paediatric treatment, and built more crèches.

The use of traditional medicines has now become widespread. In the mountainous areas near Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom, where visitors have a panoramic view over Tonle Sap, 32 kinds of special medicinal plants have been found. Traditional medicines are dispensed at every health station. A traditional medicine research establishment was set up in Phnom Penh. Various kinds of medicines are now produced by several pharmaceutical works or by certain provincial hospitals, thus alleviating, to some extent, the country's needs in medicines.

A great success — which is regarded as the direct cause of the above-mentioned results — is the training and recycling of medical workers. Only one year after liberation, the College of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry was reopened. Another central medical college and many other medical schools in the provinces were also

et up. The total number of medical workers-- either under training or already graduated in 1982-- is 3,985, an increase of 1,000 compared with 1981. The Ministry of

Health has also sent several teams of medical workers to mountainous regions to run courses for training and recycling health workers on the spot.

Cso: 4200/610

NP TO FIELD FULL TICKETS IN ALL REGIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 May 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Nacionalista party (NP) said yesterday it will field its own candidates for Batasan seats next year in all the country's 13 regions "to dispel the impression that it is weak and cannot wage a nationwide political campaign."

In a press statement, the NP said it will not coalesce or join with other political parties or groups to preserve its own personality and because its platform of government differs basically from those of the other parties.

The NP also said it will conduct its campaign on a high level and avoid personal issues.

Among the NP's main targets is the President's emergency powers, particularly the issuance of presidential commitment orders (PCO's) which, according to the NP statement, the Supreme Court refused to review.

"Since martial law has already been lifted and since the KBL claims that normalcy has already returned, then there is no more valid reason for the President to continue exercising emergency powers," the NP statement said.

The NP said it will raise this issue before the people and let them judge the KBL performance. "This is how high the stakes are in the coming Batasan elections," the NP added.

"Whichever party wins majority seats will determine the nation's course in the next six years because national policies emanate from that lawmaking body," the NP said.

Meanwhile, a group of Metro Manila opposition leaders asked the Commission on Audit yesterday to comply with a constitutional mandate and publish annually the expenditures of each member of the Batasang Pambansa.

Lawyer Reynaldo B. Aralar, chairman of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) third district in Manila, cited paragraph (2), Section 8, Article VIII of the Constitution, which provides:

"The records and books of accounts of the Batasang Pambansa shall be open to the public in accordance with law, and such books shall be audited by the Commission on Audit, which shall publish annually the itemized expenditures of each member."

The Manila opposition leaders said that because of the proximity of the coming election for members of the regular Batasang Pambansa, the Batasan leadership should initiate the publication of expenditures so that the people may know how much each member has spent since 1978.

WAL: 4/30/83

FORMER REBEL LEADER FEARS CIVIL WAR OUTBREAK

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 21-22 May 83 p 4

[Text] "I'm afraid a civil war may arise," Assemblyman Luis Taruc, the rebel leader who disengaged himself from the dissidents, said in his speech delivered at the Countryside Energy Forum held at Morong, Rizal, recently.

Taruc said that the factors favoring this (possibility of a civil war) are scattered all over the archipelago. They are just waiting for the right opportunity to unleash their anguish."

According to Taruc, some dissident members have already infiltrated government offices and perhaps even the military. In cities some might be in the churches or perhaps just the man that you have talked with the other day.

Taruc also said that these people have the advantage over the military because they cannot be easily identified. Very few, or perhaps only their companions, know about respective missions with less fear of being confronted, interrogated or harassed, but on the contrary, they can monitor the movements of their adversary--the military. He reasoned that these people have lost their trust in the government. Most of them had been impatient and had sometimes taken the law into their hands by punishing erring, corrupt and abusive government officials, especially those in the provinces.

He mentioned some of the unparalleled habits of most government officials that intensify the people's growing distrust and discontent. Most of the officials make indirect reports to be shown to the public. They make good speeches only to find out later on that the goods delivered were all fallacies. The facts had been kept away from the people and there is no real benefit derived from them. The results, more often than not, have nothing to do with the improvement of the country and its people.

These, Taruc said, contribute a big factor in the possible uprising of those who are fighting for the liberty, democracy, prosperity and dignity of the Filipino people. The Assemblyman also pointed out that these troubles need not happen. The government has still time to correct its misdeeds. The anti-group maybe forgiving enough give them a second chance, with the hope that they will try to do better next time.

Taruc mentioned that "today very few among our government people are really doing their jobs--for the people." Taruc alleged that most of them work to satisfy their own interests. Among them are law breakers. They set laws, rules and guidelines that only oppress the poor people.

"We need an honest government and dedicated people in order to attain a real Filipino ideology. There should be no more toleration of the wrong-doings of many of our key officials. Let's foresee the possible effects if a civil war should break out in the Philippines. Let's promote love that will bind us and our ideologies in the coming centuries. Let's promote justice for all. These are the alternatives for a better Philippines," Ka Luis said.

His natural love for the people in the countryside was revealed when he commented that some ongoing efforts of the government headed by people who constitute the few dependable ones, and some non-government groups for the upliftment of the rural lifestyle are very timely and really answer the felt-needs of the people.

CSO: 4200/638

REBEL 'REIGN OF TERROR' IN ABRA PROVINCE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Jun 83 p 8

[Text]

BANGUED, Abra, June 8 - Municipal and provincial officials said here today that several families from some towns in this province have evacuated to other areas "because of a reign of terror by dissidents."

The local officials told visiting newsmen from Manila that the evacuees were scared of being caught in the cross-fire between government troops and dissident elements.

Gov. Arturo Barbero led local officials who took turns in making dissident elements responsible for an "atmosphere of fear" prevailing in many barangays in the province.

Barbero said some barangay residents have been forced to give sanctuary to rebels "because they have relatives who are NPA members."

He accused the rebels of blocking progress "because they know their movement cannot survive with progress."

Mayor Tomas Domingo of Luba town said he has personal knowledge that some barangay residents have been liquidated by rebel death squads for refusing to contribute to the underground movement.

Domingo said he himself have some relatives who are NPA members who previously told him that the dissidents demand contributions in kind - like pigs, rice and fowls - if they have no cash to give.

Mayor Ernesto Pacuno of Pidigan town, on the other hand, said a ploy of the dissidents is to kill uncooperative civilians they would later attribute to the military.

The local officials showed up during the hurriedly called conference with newsmen on mass-produced leaflets blaming the military in the rash of killings in the province.

Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada, Region I commander, presented to newsmen two barangay residents mentioned to have been "killed" in a

letter supposedly circulated by Rev. Fr. Paul P. Sagayo rector of the St. Mary the Virgin parish.

The two barangay residents, Washington A. Carmelo, 33, and Elpidio Ramos, 45, expressed surprise why they were reported to have been "killed."

"You have just been killed in the letter of Fr. Sagayo," someone in the conference remarked, drawing laughter from the crowd.

Azada put to task the Philippine Coalition for Human Rights "for denouncing killings of suspected communist terrorists while not lifting a finger to defend a soldier (identified as Sgt. Henry Saullo) who was killed in cold blood by dissidents after being told to kneel down at the public plaza last month."

Azada branded the mass-produced letter of Fr. Sagayo blaming the military for all cases of atrocities in the province as "part of an orchestrated propaganda to manipulate the people's thinking."

PHILIPPINES

TROOPS LAUNCH ABRA OPERATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jun 83 pp 1, 15

[Article by I. Chamnag]

[Text] Baguio City, June 5--Abra Governor Arturo Barbero disclosed that massive operations against the New People's Army (NPA) was launched by government troopers in the hinterland villages of Abra recently.

During an interview with this reporter last Friday, Barbero said that the Abra PC command is being aided by two armoured tanks and two helicopter gunships.

At the same time, Barbero said that the reported reign of terror in his province was committed by the NPAs and not the military.

He said that actually the reported hundreds of evacuees who are now in three municipalities of Mountain Province are not refugees but are NPA supporters fleeing the Abra battle zones to avoid capture by government soldiers.

Barbero added that a pregnant woman, her four-year-old daughter and a barrio councilman who were killed last May 6 in barrio Be-ew were victims of stray bullets during the exchange of fires between the PC soldiers and NPAs.

The Abra governor termed the reported episode in his province as "pure hogwash" during the Ilocos Regional Development Council (RDC) security briefing last Thursday at the presidential mansion house here when Assemblyman Victor Dominguez confirmed the presence of hundreds of Abra refugees in three municipalities of Mountain Province.

Barbero does not favor the humanitarian acts of the officials and citizens of Mountain Province who have gone into fund raising to feed and help the evacuees.

Prominent among the fund-raisers were Bontoc Mayor Louis Claver, Jr., Rev Paul Sagayo of the Anglican Episcopal Church in Sagado, Vice-Gov Roy Pilando and senior board member Maximo Dalog who formed the coordinating committee to facilitate all assistance to the refugees.

Barbero also showed disapproval when he learned that Benguet Governor Ben Palispis through the provincial board, was contemplating to appropriate P100,000 thousand as contribution to the helpless evacuees from Abra.

Despite all these furor over the deteriorating peace and order in Abra, Brig Gen Victorino Azada, Ilocos regional commander, has remained aloof and refused to talk to newsmen.

Efforts by local and Manila-based foreign news reporters and correspondents who arrived here to gather information about Abra from the side of the regional command, proved futile as General Azada refused all contacts with newsmen.

Every time reporters tried to make an appointment with Azada, his aides in Camp Dangwa, La Trinidad, Benguet said that the general was either busy, sleeping or out of camp.

CSO: 4200/642

FORMER JUDGE SCORES CORRUPT POLITICS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 23 May 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Mariano M. Florido, former CFI Judge]

[Text] Leading the earmarks of a grand show in 1984, with all the excitement and glamour, is the elections for assemblymen in May. With Minister Leonardo B. Perez of the Batasan Committee on revision of laws, the fanatical political strategist of the administration, devising schemes to insure victory of the administration candidates, the elections can be said to be "cooked up" for the KBL.

Money will flow; political chameleons will rear their heads in the majority party's ticket, nimble artists of fraud and terrorism will appear to thrust a one-sided elections. The result is expected: the KBL will win on manufactured votes.

The elections will be dirty, as there has been no election in this regime that is clean and honest, which is a true reflection of the people's will.

The past elections, plebiscites and referendums were farcical and rigged, a cooked viand for the KBL, is established by what Minister Perez recently proposed to the opposition as minimum conditions for the holding of the 1984 elections--that the opposition admits these presumptions (not facts); (1) that this regime is constitutional; (2) that all past elections, plebiscites and referendums were free, orderly and honest; (3) that the basic human rights exist in this regime.

Minister Perez wants the people to presume (acknowledge) the purity of past elections. He wants the people to admit the constitutionality of this authoritarian regime and the existence of the freedoms of speech and of the press.

Is this regime ruled by presumptions? This is a danger signal that the 1984 Batasan elections will be the dirtiest. The signal is clear and Mr Perez can say to those who will participate that they were forewarned by his presumptions.

A divided opposition cannot stand against the onslaught of the formidable Marcos political machine. This, plus the charge that some oppositionists, if not all of them, are really of the pseudo type--masquerading as opposition men--what chance have they against the candidates of the KBL with money, goons and guns?

What is needed is the alignment of a true Opposition ticket composed of sincere, honest, genuine advocates for an effective two-party system of government; the reliable ones who will form the vanguard of fighters for DEMOCRACY, not subversives, but peaceful soldiers of liberty against all forms of oppression and tyranny.

The Filipino voters know who are these men. If they are fielded against the KBL that will be the time when the voters, who are tired of the Marcos' rule of 17 years will cross whatever party affiliations to defeat the majority party.

In a clean, honest and free elections, I am sure a miracle can happen again--the good opposition candidates will all win.

The KBL candidates cannot stand on their record of subservience. For many a time they have failed to assert their independence from the Executive. You of course, know that all the laws that come out from the Batasan have the prior imprimatur of Mr Marcos. That is why our National Assembly is helpless--it cannot go against the wishes of the President--it is a rubber stamp assembly. With the judicial department under the control of the Executive, you have all the powers of government in the hands of one man.

You accuse Mr Marcos of being a dictator. It is because you have tolerated that all the powers of government are in his hands. You will do the same if given those awesome powers.

It is the duty of the Opposition to work for the restoration of the separation of powers in a democratic and republican system of government--to fight peacefully against one-man rule.

The Opposition battle-cry in the coming elections will be for a chance to overhaul the structure of the Marcos government with an independent Batasan and an independent judiciary. Then Marcos will stop ruling like God.

CSO: 4200/638

MNLF 'PROTECTION RACKET' UNCOVERED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text]

MUSLIM secessionists based in a nearby country have been running a well-organized protection racket for smugglers in the South, military officials said yesterday.

Since the racket started about a year ago, according to them, millions of pesos have been exacted from smugglers belonging to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Part of the "tong" collection is reportedly used to buy guns for MNLF members sent on kidnap-for-ransom missions and other terrorist operations.

The lack of an audit system for the "tong" collection is reported to have caused violent clashes among MNLF members.

The "tong" usually ranges from P50 to P150, depending on the cost of smuggled goods, documents seized by the military showed.

BRIG Gen. Jaime C. Echeverria, army seaborne brigade commander based in Patikul, Sulu, told army chief Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas that MNLF smugglers have been using fast *kumpit* boats in their smuggling runs.

He said, however, that the MNLF "smuggling industry" has apparently showed down since the deployment of army seaborne patrols equipped with faster speedboats.

He estimated that no less than 20 *kumpit* boats fully loaded with smuggled goods have been sunk since the brigade increased sea patrols in Tawi-Tawi and Sulu.

Smuggled goods normally find their way into market outlets in Basilan, Jolo and other nearby trading centers, Echeverria said.

PROTEST LEADERS WARNED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 May 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Cerge Remonde]

[Text] Cebu City, May 29--Deputy Justice Minister Jesus N. Borrromeo said here today that organizers of prayer rallies, vigils, and mass actions which tend to influence the outcome of a case in court are liable to judicial censure.

Borrromeo was guest speaker at the induction of officers at the University of San Carlos Law Alumni Association led by former Constitutional Convention Delegate Antonio Bacaltos.

Borrromeo said these protest actions are characterized by:

1. Unmitigated use of inflammatory rhetoric.
2. Employment of slogans which intend to create a distorted impression of actual issues in court.
3. Issuance of circulation of manifestos in the guise of prayer in which government action against the accused is denounced.

Although he did not cite examples, Borrromeo was apparently referring to mass actions, vigils, and prayer rallies held here and in Cagayan de Oro city in connection with the case of Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

Cebu regional trial court Judge Francisco Burgos has cited the organizers of these prayer rallies led by acting Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Pablo Magtajas for indirect contempt of court.

The counsel for the accused led by former Senator Jose W. Diokno, has questioned the Burgos ruling and the Supreme Court is now considering the case.

Borrromeo said government has nothing against the holding of any religious exercise that the church pursues for the benefit of its members.

"However, this privilege should not be used to justify actions contrary to the general welfare," he said.

He said matters that can be solved by a judge on the court should not be taken to the streets nor impeded by courtroom theatrics and useless rhetoric.

He amplified the concern of President Marcos over the application of emotional pressure on issues brought to court for resolution.

He said judges, prosecutors and lawyers should cooperate to attain justice for all.

Meanwhile, an opinion survey conducted recently by the Cebu Breakfast Club showed Borromeo is one of the favorites for the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan slate in Central Visayas for the 1984 regular Batasan election. (Cerge Remonde]

CSO: 4200/641

COLUMNIST REPORTS ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 17 May 83 p 4

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Excerpt] A little later, in the evening, the talk shifted to political survival for PDP-LABAN--the political party whose leaders are either in prison or being harassed by those in the establishment. Yes, a prayer rally was being held at the city's plaza fronting the church. Earlier, there was a march from a place called Corella. The march was led by PDP-LABAN Secretary General Sammy Occena together with the organizers, Felix Rengel and Timmy Cabatos.

Pimentel, Holganza et al

The party leaders took turns in lambasting the people behind the injustices existing in the country today. Of course, the main purpose of the rally was to protest the arrest of Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. and the continued detention of Dodong Holganza and other political prisoners. While the speakers carefully avoided commenting on the merits of the case, they manifested in no uncertain terms their displeasure and dissatisfaction over the way justice is being run in the country today.

A Big Crowd

Although the city is predominantly pro-administration, there was a big crowd--although the spectators were scattered all around. Some were even on board buses. The other stayed within the premises of the church--far enough to still hear the messages emanating from the stage. On the whole, however, the rallyists enjoyed a big audience. For the whole proceedings were aired on radio. A quick survey around the city showed that most of the people were tuning in to the rally.

More Rallies

Of course, the Bohol rally is not the end of the protests against the incarceration of PDP-LABAN leaders. In a quick move, the party leaders decided to hold a series of rallies throughout the country in the next few days.

They must have been inspired by the increase in the number of people that attended this evening's rally compared to the one held in the past. If anything, this shows that people are beginning to react to present day realities. Even the comparatively peaceful and friendly Boholanos are getting to be active participants in mass actions. I won't be surprised if very soon some of them will even assume an adversary stance--in protest to what most of those who are most involved have been protesting all along.

CSO: 4200/638

PRIESTS CHARGED WITH POOR MORALS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 23 May 83 p

[Article by Al Alinsug]

[Text] There are good priests and otherwise. Time was when priests, as a group, were held in awe and reverence by those who see them. They have deserved that high esteem because they have earned that attitude toward them. Today, however, we see that attitude toward them being eroded, not so much because of extraneous factors but more as a result of factors emanating from the priests themselves.

There are priests today who stand before the public eye accused of murder and killing. The public is aware of many priests who bear children because they make love with women although they are not supposed to. If diapers don't hang in convents they are conspicuous somewhere else where their quiridas are secretly kept. Babies have been born out of this escapade.

Those who could not stand this covert operations make it of public knowledge by actually living with the object of their love deprecations. Some get married in civil ceremonies and leave the pulpit at will. Others leave priesthood unceremoniously. Those who can wait, ask for Papal dispensation and become real fathers.

In Cebu alone, there are more than forty married priests. Although I have not known of any who have taken an additional wife after the legally-wedded one, those who have chosen to be family men become good fathers. These are the priests who could not stand the pretensions among priests who teach us divine and morale precepts but wallow in hypocrisy.

When priests go haywire and become loose in their morals, the community easily gets aware of their nefarious activities. So, sometimes these immoralities get unmasked by witnesses. Just like one time when a priest in a northern town was caught with a married woman red-handed.

Another priest in an island town up north was found leaving his pants, also caught red-handed.

Recently, a priest was accused in court of stealing church valuables and antiques. Many other petty crimes are included in a list of priests who have disgraced priesthood. Bad examples from men of God could be one of the factors of church's failure to impress Filipino society and reform it or bring it to a desirable level.

If our Filipino society today is sick, it could be due to the church's failure to exert sufficient moral influence to make and keep it healthy. When priests renege on their role as a strong moral influence to people they become very effective in bringing down the house, so to speak, and thus perpetuate a sick society as we have now.

CSO: 4200/638

MARCOS STRESSES UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC FREEDOM

87140534 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting Service in English 2300 GMT
17 Jun 83

[Text] President Marcos has pledged continued academic freedom for the University of the Philippines, but appealed to it to help maintain that freedom. The president made the statement in a speech keynoting the 75th anniversary of the university.

[Begin Marcos recording] There have been times of danger to its independence and intellectual freedom, but these it has always survived and dispelled, and as long as I am president I give my pledge to you that the University of the Philippines shall continue to survive any threat to the academic freedom of the University of the Philippines. [applause] This was the animation at the founding of the University of the Philippines 75 years ago [words indistinct] that we are proud to celebrate today, and this I profoundly believe is the same spirit that will make it endure for generations and generations to come. [end recording]

At the same time President Marcos emphasized the need to renew the commitment to reason in the university. He said intellectual curiosity is the essence of campus life and should not degenerate into partisanship.

[Begin Marcos recording] The danger to the universities of our time is the danger posed by all dogma in a place for learning and discovery. As the university president once observed, we must [word indistinct] to our commitment to the way of reason, without which a university becomes a travesty, a menace, and a caricature. To stand for the way of reason is not to diminish but to clarify visibly the meaning of academic freedom and the importance of the contribution of the university to human society. There is no question today that academic freedom is more than ever respected and secured, but we must be clear, as the University of Chicago once made clear to its president, that the university as such does not appear as a disputant or a [word indistinct] litigant on either side of any public question and utterance which any professor might make in public. This utterance must be regarded as his opinion only, and not that of the university. Such a policy I would say is essential to intellectual life. There must always be defense for such rationality in education as in all human affairs wherever it may be threatened, for in the last analysis universities exist for the long run, for that matter, exist for an eternal life of intellectual curiosity. [end recording]

BALANCE OF PAYMENT TO 500 MILLION SEEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jun 83 p 20

[Text]

The Central Bank is sticking to its earlier projections that the balance-of-payments deficit would be cut down this year to about \$500 million from the \$1.12 billion last year.

Favorable developments here and abroad may be helping the CB to hit its projections on target.

At the local front, the decline in the exchange rate of the peso to the US dollar as well as the twin measures adopted last December imposing an additional three per cent ad valorem tax on imports and requiring the advance collection of customs duties on imports have already contributed significantly to the slowdown in importations.

Figures from the CB showed that imports grew at a much slower pace during the first quarter from \$1.939 billion to \$2.0 billion.

On the other hand,

the economic upturn now being experienced in industrialized countries has already resulted in a substantial improvement in prices of Philippine exports such as coconut oil, sugar and minerals.

Even wood products are likewise experiencing a price uptrend.

These increased earnings arising from price improvements in Philippine exports could help bring down the current account deficit which amounted to \$3.3 billion last year.

On top of this, the CB is banking on increased receipts from remittances of Philippine workers and contractors overseas.

The various inducements devised by the CB for remittances made through the banking system are expected to yield positive results and foreign exchange receipts from this source could reach \$1 billion this year

alone compared to \$700 million from workers remittances and \$179 million from contractors last year.

Another important development to the country's balance of payments picture was the reduction by \$5 per barrel in the price of crude oil early this year and the softening of interest rates abroad.

From the oil price cut alone, the Philippines expects to save about \$300 million from her oil import bill.

Together with the drawings from the stand-by credit line with the International Monetary Fund of \$550 million and the \$300 million structural loan from the World Bank, the \$500 million BOP deficit projection is realizable, according to both the CB and expert sources in the private sector.

MARCOS ACTS TO REDUCE BOP DEFICIT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Text]

PRESIDENT MARCOS ordered yesterday government agencies to reduce foreign borrowings and importations and increase exports. His objective: To trim the deficit in the balance of payments this year.

The President said that the country's foreign debts have already exceeded \$17 billion, and that the debt service ratio is now close to the statutory limit of 20 percent.

The debt service refers to the total yearly amortization and interest payments on total fixed-term foreign borrowings. Under the law, the debt service ceiling should not exceed 20 percent of the total foreign exchange earnings in the immediately preceeding year.

IN 1983, the debt service ratio is expected to be about 19.6 percent, slightly higher than last year's 19.4 percent. The ratio has stayed within the 20 percent ceiling since 1972.

The actual debt service this year is estimated to reach \$979.02 million, which is 19.6 percent of last year's foreign exchange earnings of \$4.995 billion.

THE PRINCIPAL features of the order include measures to increase the efficiency and export competitiveness, to improve energy self-reliance, and to increase the efficiency of savings mobilization and investment project selection.

The President directed that all government projects be reassessed with the intention of:

- Limiting projects with significant imported components only to the most urgent and essential and postponing to future years all other projects.

- Financing the import requirements of government only from official development assistance sources or export credits.

- Postponing the acquisition of equipment or other project inputs which are imported or which have significant imported components.

• • •

GOVERNMENT agencies shall limit demand for foreign financing of their activities. The Central Bank shall strictly observe the existing ceiling on new external debts.

No government agency shall go to the international capital markets for major new borrowings until further notice.

Government funds shall not be disbursed for non-vital activities which would involve the purchase of disbursement of foreign exchange, whether directly or indirectly. These shall include such activities as cultural, sports, goodwill or other similar missions.

Funds for these activities shall be raised by sponsors preferably from foreign sources. The Central Bank

shall discourage private and public enterprises or individuals from making contributions that will involve the disbursements of foreign exchange.

• • •

THE PRESIDENT directed the prime minister and the executive committee to oversee the implementation of his order.

In the same LOI, the President also directed:

- Strict control and limit of overseas travel of government personnel, including travel of non-government employees that are supported with government funds.

- Monitoring and evaluations of the peso cost of energy imports, with particular emphasis on the status of the Oil Stabilization Fund and the impact of the changing peso-dollar rate.

- A review of all overseas offices of government agencies, with the aim of

reducing or eliminating excess or unproductive personnel.

- Controls over the use of government funds for the purchase of foreign exchange for imported commodities or other items.

- Facilitating the export of agriculture items.

- Reduction of oil inventories and supply contracts to a minimum level and to terminate less critical supply contracts.

- Strict enforcement of regulations on the export of logs, particularly on their value.

- Review of the membership of the Philippine government and its instrumentalities in international organizations.

- The KKK Secretariat to establish export and foreign exchange generation targets for the program;

- Expediting of processing of overseas workers.

CSO: 4200/641

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS BORROWING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 May 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that the government's budgetary resources are underwriting the various socio-economic programs being implemented to uplift the living conditions of the masses.

The Chief Executive was reacting to claims by his critics that the government has resorted to foreign borrowings to fund its massive socio-economic development projects.

"These critics," the President said, "still have to learn how these programs are implemented."

According to the President, these critics still harbor the wrong impression that the government today borrows from foreign institutions as indiscriminately as the past administrations before he assumed the Presidency.

He said: "We do not simply borrow from the World Bank or other foreign lenders for every program in the government."

He pointed out that funds invested in massive agricultural production programs like the "Puhunan Para sa Maisan," "Maisagana," Masagana 99, "Biyayang Dagat," and the "Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK)" are all drawn from the budgetary resources of government.

The Chief Executive had earlier announced that the government has earmarked a budgetary outlay of P.5 billion for the drought-fighting program, P100 million for water impounding dams, P100 million for artesian wells, and P100 million for communal irrigation.

According to him, the balance of P200 million is earmarked for an intensive dendro-thermal program to socialize kaingineros who will become cultivators of tree plantations and orchards.

Mr Marcos explained that the government resorts to foreign borrowing only for capital expenditures needed to push through massive infrastructure programs, like multi-purpose hydroelectric projects.

He explained further that in the event the multi-purpose hydro-electric project in San Roque, Pangasinan, is pushed through, the government may also borrow from the World Bank to fund the civil works phase of the project.

"When we resort to foreign borrowing," the President said, "we see to it that the money borrowed is invested in self-liquidating projects. These funds cannot be farmed out to the people because if we do, we will have a hard time amortizing such loan."

"Neither can these foreign loans be used to pay the salaries of government officials for the purchase of vehicles, or earmarked for allowances," the President added.

The President stressed that as a policy, the government will not resort to foreign borrowings unless the project it intends to undertake is self-liquidating.

CSO: 4200/641

PESO DROP FAVORING NEW ENERGY PROJECTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 May 83 p 23

[Article by Ray Enano]

[Text]

The continued depreciation of the peso against the US currency favors the country's projects for alternative energy resources, a study being conducted by the Ministry of Energy showed.

A high ranking ministry official said over the weekend that the weakening of the peso vis-a-vis the dollar would make oil purchases more prohibitive which would in turn justify a number of the government's alternative energy projects.

The official explained that while the foreign exchange movement would increase the debt-service charges (in terms of peso costs) for these projects, the increased cost of importing oil would more than offset this factor.

He said that notwithstanding the \$5 price cut initiated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), alternative energy projects would still be vi-

able.

The ministry is conducting a study on the viability of the country's energy projects on two levels. The first level is the impact of OPEC's reference rate of \$29 per barrel while the second is the prospect of the organization lowering further the benchmark to \$25 per barrel.

At the outset of the study last March when OPEC made the price cut, it was found out that some energy projects have marginal viability. The \$2.0 billion nuclear power plant project was actually no longer viable but the government can no longer afford to stop the project since it is already nearing completion.

A number of projects, particularly those on the drawing board stage, are being considered in the study. The official said, though, that those likely to be affected by the on-going review are the less capital-

intensive projects.

But with the peso approaching, say, the 12 to 1 ratio against the dollar, the official said the projects are very much viable.

At the end of 1982, the Philippines was producing 32 per cent of its energy requirements or substantially higher than the 1981 self-sufficiency rate of 22 per cent. This was significant considering that there was also a corresponding rise in energy demand — from 86 million barrels of oil equivalent in 1981 to 96 million in 1982.

The use of an increasing proportion of indigenous energy resulted in savings of nearly \$1 billion in terms of displaced imported oil for 1982 alone.

As a result of this, the country's oil bill dropped from \$2.6 billion to \$2.1 billion.

For 1983, the ministry has set a target of generating 36 per cent of the country's energy needs and 50 per cent by 1985.

INDECISION HAMPERS LEYTE DEVELOPMENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Jun 83 p 23

[Article by Ray Enano]

[Text]

Development of Leyte's vast geothermal reserves is being hindered by the government indecision to transmit power to the large demand of the Luzon grid and to settle a proper rate of return on investments (ROI) that would attract foreign investors in exploiting the island's potential.

A latest assessment of the province's geothermal resource showed that Leyte can supply 1,300 megawatts of electricity but the reserves can hardly be tapped due to the absence of a market.

Another factor that

impedes the development of the geothermal fields is the computation of an ROI which has already dampened the enthusiasm of foreign companies.

Occidental Petroleum had long wanted to develop the Bureau field in Leyte which has the biggest potential of 540 megawatts. But with the ROI still up for consideration and the \$300 million submarine cable yet to be given top priority, geothermal reserves in the area is expected to remain undeveloped.

Energy Minister

Geronimo Z. Velasco said a Cabinet decision on Leyte's interconnection with the Luzon grid will be taken within a year. The ministry is already encountering a problem in the commissioning of the first Tongonan power plant since there is no adequate market than can meet Leyte's geothermal supply.

Velasco has already sought a blueprint of Leyte's industrial plans before the second geothermal plant of Tongonan can be started.

The first geothermal plant is already operat-

ing with a rated capacity of 75 megawatts against Leyte's peak demand of 32 megawatts.

The unsettled ROI has already caused the pullout of Total Exploration of France from geothermal exploration. The French firm had earlier withdrawn from oil exploration in the country.

Velasco said that with a decision on the submarine cable still hanging, development of Leyte, particularly the Burauen and the Biliran fields, are uncertain.

FUNDS FOR LEYTE, SAMAR PROJECTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 May 83 p 40

[Article by R. Movido]

[Text]

TACLOBAN CITY
— Some P600 million worth of infrastructure projects had been programmed this year for Leyte and Samar by the Ministry of Public Works & Highways.

Regional Highways Director Benedicto E. Perez in a press briefing he gave recently to Manila newsmen which conducted an observation tour of Eastern Visayas, said one of the big projects is the improvement of the 200 kilometers highway of Eastern Samar.

The projects prog-

rammed for the region involve the construction and repair of roads, bridges, port works, airports, water systems, health centers and school buildings.

The regional official told the mediamen that his office expects to finish the concreting of the unpaved portion of the Tacloban-Ormoc road within six months from now.

The news briefing which was conducted by assistant regional director Melchor Canete provided the press an in-depth situation report of projects now going on in Region 8. (R. Movido)

CSO: 4200/641

PHILIPPINES

AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS EFFECT OF DROUGHT

HK171540 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Jun 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] Rice and corn production will suffer major setbacks this year due to the drought, but a new blueprint is now being finalized by government to improve the agricultural picture in the next five years, Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, Jr. reported yesterday.

He said rice production this year will drop to 156 million cavans compared to last year's 162.4 million cavans, while corn harvest will dip to 63.6 million cavans, from last year's 65 million cavans.

Tanco said the drop in the volume of rice harvest will reduce the country's exportable surplus from the 420,000-metric ton target to only 120,000 metric tons, while the corn production shortfall will delay the maisagana or corn self-sufficiency program by 18 months or until 1986.

Worst-hit by the drought were Mindanao and the Visayas, he said.

However, he said that a blueprint for new agricultural programs and priorities had been laid down and is now being finalized for implementation on orders of President Marcos and Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

He said the agricultural blueprint to be implemented in the next five years will stress irrigated and rain-fed production of rice and corn to cushion the impact of natural calamities.

Likewise, he said, programs designed to raise agricultural productivity and the income of the country's farmers will be given priority.

Tanco said multiple cropping and commercial rice production by the private sector will be encouraged.

The provision of subsidized agricultural loans, roads, ports, delivery procurement trucks, driers, and other facilities and services will also be considered, he said.

In a speech before the Confederation of Rice and Corn Associations (CONFED), Tanco disclosed that the Philippines will ask for \$300-million structural loan for agricultural programs at the July 7 consultative group meeting in Paris with the World Bank and other lending institutions.

DROUGHT AFTER EFFECTS SUMMED UP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 May 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

AGRICULTURE Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr. said yesterday that the country lost 10 million cavans of palay in the drought that has hit the Visayas and Mindanao. The figure represents a 4.6-percent loss in total yield, he said.

Tanco said, however, that the country need not import rice since the buffer stock of some 1.3 million metric tons of rice (26 million cavans) can still feed the nation from July to September. The reserve represents an 88-day supply of rice, he said.

On the other hand, he said, an additional 325,000 metric tons of yellow corn have to be imported to meet the feed grains requirement of feed-millers and poultry and hog raisers between June and September.

This, he added, would bring to 725,000 metric tons the corn to be imported by the National Food Authority since last January.

He said he has already recommended to President Marcos that the NFA make available 100,000 metric tons of rice to the Visayas and Mindanao by June so as to forestall any shortage.

Total exportable rice, earlier estimated at 420,000 metric tons, is now down to 122,000 metric tons, all of which had been committed to Indonesia, Tanco said.

CORN production from January to June this year is expected to be reduced by 4.6 million cavans or 26 percent less than last year's production for the same period, Tanco said.

Expected rice harvest for the same period is only 53.8 million cavans of palay, which is 16 percent or 10 million cavans less than last year's, Tanco said.

"While the drought affected only a small portion of the irrigated areas, nevertheless, it prevented plantings in almost half of the rainfed and upland areas," Tanco said.

AS OF APRIL 1, estimated damage in dry season crop production were Central Visayas, 55 percent; Western Mindanao, 45 percent; Central Mindanao, 45 percent; Northern Mindanao, 42 percent; Western Visayas, 35 percent; Eastern Visayas, 23 percent; and Southern Mindanao, 12 percent.

Corn harvest for this year's second crop is expected to be 13 million cavans, down by 4.6 million cavans or 26 percent from last year's 17.6 million cavans.

Tanco estimated the total corn harvest for the 1982-83 season will be 63.6 million cavans or 3.4 percent less than the previous year's harvest of 65.8 million cavans.

BECAUSE of the expected 60 percent drop (or 5.7 million cavans) in corn harvest from April to June this year, all corn supplies in the country will have been consumed by end of June, Tanco said.

PHILIPPINES

LOAN RELIEF FOR DROUGHT STRICKEN FARMERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 May 83 pp 1, 11

[Article by Willie NG]

[Excerpt] President Marcos capped his "Pulongpulong" dialogue with farmers yesterday with an order that farmers in drought areas be given more time to pay off loans to banks, which in turn will be given time to settle their obligations with the Central Bank.

In his radio-TV dialogue with farmers from all regions, the President said the Central Bank will let rural banks restructure for one year their rediscounting liabilities under short-term supervised credit programs secured by the restructured notes of their borrowers.

During the life of these restructured loans, the banks will have access to CB rediscounting.

The President said that the farmers being the "lifeblood of our economy," he will continue to concentrate development in the countryside, as he has been doing since the signing of the Agrarian Reform Act in 1972.

The dialogue was the highlight of Farmers' Week.

The President ordered the Philippine Crop Insurance Corp. to settle at once claims on rice and corn loans covered by crop insurance.

Priority will be given loans on cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and other crops under the supervised credit program.

He directed all government agencies to give technical service to all those filing claims for lands covered by agrarian reform.

At the same time, he told the Laguna Lake Development Authority to implement the cooperative development program which will restructure illegal fishpens for distribution among fishermen associations to be called "Kapisanan Kabuhayan sa Kalawaan."

Due to overcrowding, some fishpens will be removed to open up passages for fishermen to communal fishing grounds which will be increased from 2,500 to at least 10,000 hectares.

The President said that no more than 21,000 hectares of fishpen must be allowed if the lake is to remain viable.

CSO: 4200/637

PHILIPPINE RICE TO BE EXPORTED TO INDONESIA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jun 83 pp 1, 11

[Article by Fred Lobo]

[Text]

The Philippines will export rice this year, despite the eight-month drought that destroyed agricultural crops in many parts of the country.

The National Food Authority (NFA) announced yesterday it has signed an agreement for the shipment of 50,000 metric tons of rice valued at \$11.6 million to Indonesia this year.

Some 30,000 metric tons of rice will also be shipped to Switzerland, starting this September.

Under the agreement signed by NFA Deputy Administrator Pablo Pablo and BULOG, Indonesia's cereal agency, Philippine rice will be delivered to Indonesia, starting this month until October.

Indonesia is the largest single buyer of Philippine rice, now totalling 318,000 metric tons. It bought 10,000 metric tons of rice worth of \$2 million last year.

The NFA said Papua New Guinea is also buying some 10,000 met-

ric tons to be delivered on a staggered basis within one year.

Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco earlier said that rice exportation will be beneficial for the country as the demand and price in the international market improve.

This is an indication of the country's adequate supply of rice despite the drought, government sources said.

Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco reported that the drought had destroyed 10 million cavans of palay. However, he said, the country still has a surplus of 122,000 metric tons for export.

Executive Director Domingo Panganiban of the National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC) said earlier that the government and the private sector hold a rice inventory of about 1.3 million metric tons.

Some 700,000 metric tons are expected to be harvested this July in Central Luzon, he said. (Fred Lobo)

HIDDEN WEALTH BILL FILED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 May 83 p 40

{Text}

A proposal to flush out hidden wealth which could be a source of capital for government housing and livelihood projects has been filed with the Batasang Pambansa.

The proposed measure would grant immunity from investigation or income verification for tax purposes to any person, corporation, or partnership investing in these projects.

Any person who would inquire, question or attempt to inquire into the sources of the capital investments or tax liability for these projects will be guilty of grave misconduct for which may

be summarily dismissed from the service.

The Minister of Finance upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Minister of Human Settlements will promulgate rules to implement this act if passed by the assembly.

Assemblyman Manuel A. Camara (KBL, Metro Manila), the bill's principal author, noted that one of the nagging problems of government is housing shortage which had existed for a long time.

He said the government has embarked on the construction of housing units, like BLISS houses in cities

and provinces intended for middle income families and low salaried employees.

"Despite government efforts to provide decent housing at reasonable prices, millions of Filipinos in urban centers of population are still housed in shanties and hovels," Camara observed.

"Squatters in cities multiply by the hundreds and efforts of the authorities to curtail the exodus could not be curbed," he added. "With the increase of population in years to come, it is inevitable that housing shortage will become more serious."

Camara said the proposed legislation, if implemented properly, would provide the right atmosphere to flush out hidden wealth from its hiding place.

According to him, it will also induce the cooperation of the private sector into investing their idle capital in government housing and livelihood projects, thus contributing to the country's economic growth and development.

The bill is still under study by the Batasan committee on finance, chaired by Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata.

PHILIPPINES

SAVINGS BANKS' ASSETS INCREASE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 May 83 p 11

[Text] Savings and mortgage banks reported combined resources of P6.3 billion at end-March, an increase of P110 million or 1.8 percent for the month and growth of P1.2 billion or 22.8 percent for a 12-month period.

The month's increase surpassed the 1.3 percent average monthly growth for 1982 but was modest compared to the 3.0 percent average for the first two months of 1983, according to the Central Bank.

Deposits provided P102 million or 92.7 percent of the P110 million. About P63 million or 61.8 percent of the P102 million went to investments in bonds.

Fund placements showed a shift from money market placements (loan portion of trading account securities and interbank loans receivable) to regular lending. The net effect of the realignment was a P12 million or 0.5 percent reduction in the loan portfolio. This amount and the excess of deposits over the amount channeled to investments in bonds were kept in liquid form.

The P53 million or 14.7 percent improvement in liquidity is significant compared to a P104 million drop for the first two months when deposits rose by P385 million.

The month-end loan portfolio profile shows P109 million decrease in money market placements including interbank loans. Loans and discounts went up by P100 million and this includes P4 million additions to agricultural/ agrarian reform loans, the CB said.

The CB also said that after enjoying brisk business in the first two months of 1983 and throughout 1982, private development banks (PDBs) had a growth rate of 1.6 percent in 1983.

Resources at end-March amounted to P3.9 billion which was P62 million higher than February and P1.2 billion or 42.7 percent more than the level a year ago. The average monthly increases for January and February and 1982 were 2.1 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

Some adjustments in fund sourcing and placements were noted in March. From the funds provided by P67 million in deposits and P22 million in capital accounts, banks reduced their bills payable by P33 million or 3.6 percent.

Loan portfolio suffered a slight P7.0 million or 0.3 percent decline, accompanied by some realignment in favor of agricultural credits.

Exposure in trading account securities and interbank loans dropped by P24 million while agrarian/agricultural credits were allowed to move up by P20 million. About P26 million of funds generated went to investments in bonds and P24 million to cash and due from banks.

The bulk of the changes were noted in 12 banks with individual assets of over P50 million. The group reported 76 percent of the increase in assets, 72 percent of additional deposits, and 85 percent of the drop in bills payable. It was the only group that experienced a decline in loan portfolio, the CB said.

In terms of rate of growth, the group that had individual assets of over P10 to P20 million reported 2.3 percent. It thus maintained the rate registered by the industry in the first two months of 1983.

CSO: 4200/637

PHILIPPINES

COPPER SMELTER BEGINS COMMERCIAL OPERATION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 May 83 p 9

[Article by Marilyn Odchimar]

[Text] The Philippines, which ranks seventh among the world's copper producers, has finally overcome fierce Japanese competition and begun commercial operation of its own copper smelter.

The P2.2 billion smelter operated by the government-led Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp (PASAR) is the first of 11 major projects planned as the basis of Philippine Industrial growth.

PASAR officials said plans for the smelter were drawn up in 1961 but continually set aside because of cuts in Japanese smelter and refining fees.

The Philippines has an average annual output of 300,000 tons of copper concentrate which until now accounted for 40 percent of the feedstock used by Japanese smelters.

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin said there had been many postponements because the project had not appeared viable in the light of the Japanese fees.

When the PASAR smelter was completed in March this year, local producers refused to agree to sell to PASAR, citing the lower Japanese charges.

The government said they might slap an export tax on producers and eight copper producers eventually signed an agreement to sell one third of their output to PASAR.

The ninth company, Benguet Corp, was exempted because PASAR does not have facilities to process its copper which has a high mercury content.

Officials declined to disclose PASAR's fees but said they were "a bit higher" than those in Japan.

However, Ongpin said Philippine producers should not object to this because it had been the existence of the new plant which had made the Japanese lower their prices.

NICKEL, COPPER PLANTS TO CLOSE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Jun 83 p 9

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp (MMIC), which has suffered staggering losses in the past years, is considering shutting down its costly nickel and copper operations.

The company, however, plans to maintain its cement manufacturing activities.

MMIC, whose accumulated deficit has reached P3.6 billion, is eyeing a permanent shutdown of its nickel and copper plants as a "practical course of action."

In an internally-circulated report, MMIC also said it lost some P783 million for the first three months of the year, with nickel operations in Surigao accounting for 83 percent (or P650 million) of total loss.

Losses from its copper and cement operations were P109 million and P23 million, respectively.

At the rate the company is losing money, the report said this year's losses may even surpass its 1982 net loss of P1.9 billion.

THE mining company is one of the local companies that are heavily indebted to government financial institutions. Government exposure in the company amounts to P5.4 billion in the form of short and long-term loans and advances from Philippine National Bank and the Development Bank of the Philippines.

Aside from substantial losses in its nickel refinery operations, MMIC's financing charges have soared, resulting in continuous losses the past years.

(Since its start of operations in 1976, the mining firm made money only once in 1979).

Last year, interest and other financing charges reached a staggering P1.29 billion, accounting for a big chunk of total net loss of P1.95 billion.

MMIC operates a copper mine in Sipalay, Negros Occidental, where molybdenum concentrates are also produced, and in Bagacay, Samar, where pyrite concentrates are also produced. In both mines, silver and gold are produced as by-products.

The company in 1981, however, suspended its Bagacay operations and intensified instead its coal exploration program initiated in 1979 to support its shift-to-coal scheme for its nickel refinery in Nonoc, Surigao.

MMIC was earlier reported to be negotiating with the Sydney-based Export Finance Insurance Corp. for an increase in credit facility to A\$5.56 million.

It was also reported to be seeking a P1-billion eight-year loan from a syndicate of banks led by Citibank.

CSO: 4200/641

NEW COCO DIESEL FUEL

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Jun 83 p 16

[Article by Rosario Liquicia]

[Text]

THE government has introduced a new mixture — processed coconut oil and diesel fuel — to replace the (crude) coco-diesel blend which earlier caused clogging in car engines.

Officials of the state-owned Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC) said the new mixture is now being sold in some Petrophil stations in Metro Manila. The old coco-diesel blend is no longer being distributed to gas stations.

The new mixture is 4.5 percent cochin oil (processed coco oil) and 95.5 percent diesel fuel. It is believed to be more "efficient" than the crude coco oil-diesel blend as the coco oil has been "washed" of its impurities.

To produce cochin oil, crude coco oil is blended with caustic soda which absorbs all impurities that cause engine clogging.

PNOC officials admit the new mixture is a lot more expensive than the crude oil-diesel blend. However, the experiment is more of a technical test than a cost-saving program, they added.

(Crude) coco-diesel, is already subsidized by PNOC so that oil firms

can sell the product at P3.11/liter, the price of pure diesel fuel.

Through the coco-diesel program, government envisioned an alternative market for coconut oil which then was selling very low in the world market.

However, the price of coconut oil in the world market has reached 28 cents/lb., way above 17-19 cents/lb. when the coco-diesel program was launched last Sept. 11.

Because of these developments, the program became uneconomical to sustain. However, it could not be easily scrapped PNOC officials claim, because it would be difficult to put the infrastructure back in place when the need dictates.

INSTEAD, the government earlier scaled down the program by reducing from three percent to two percent, the coconut oil mix in the blend.

Government likewise limited its sale to only a few areas after being sold nationwide for almost seven months.

During the early months, bus companies and private car owners complained that coco-diesel was not only giving the vehicles low power but also caused clogging.

POOR MARKETING HURTS TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 May 83 p 10

[Article by Sosimo Ma. Pablico]

[Text] Batac, Ilocos Norte--Poor and inadequate agricultural extension services, an inefficient marketing system and ugly politics are exacting a heavy toll on the Philippines' cigar tobacco industry.

And the industry continues its decline as more and more farmers in Cagayan Valley where the crop used to be widely grown, lose interest in the venture and shift to other crops.

Detailing present state of the industry, one of the oldest and formerly lucrative industries of the country, is Isabela Assemblyman Prospero G. Bello.

Several years ago, cigar tobacco was the principal crop in the northernmost portion of Luzon causing rise of the Cagayan Valley as the nation's "Tobacco country."

Such is no longer the case. Speaking at a recent seminar for cigar tobacco extension workers at Echague, Isabela, the assemblyman estimated that nine-tenths of original cigar tobacco farmers in the Valley are no longer cultivating the crop.

The seminar was conducted by the Philippine Tobacco Research and Training Center (PTRTC) based at the Mariano Marcos State University in this town.

Bello pointed to the town of Jones, Isabela as a leading example of the industry's decline.

Only about 800 farmers from the town now grow tobacco as cigar wrapper or filler when formerly there were 20,000 of them.

This means a 96 percent drop in the number of farmers engaged in tobacco farming.

He added that the case of San Agustin, Isabela is even more serious since all farmers in that municipality no longer plant cigar tobacco.

The assemblyman said the reason for the farmers deserting the crop in droves is that they no longer see any economic advantage in planting cigar tobacco.

Bello said part of the blame can be traced to the failure of agricultural extension workers to teach the farmers to improve tobacco cultivation practices, specially those whose fields are located in the far-flung areas.

He stressed that attitude of the extension workers need a "lot of reforms."

CSO: 4200/637

QATAR OFFERS REFINING DEAL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Jun 83 p 25

[Text]

Qatar has offered the Philippines a refinery processing arrangement whereby the country can buy finished products such as fuel oil and diesel instead of directly importing them from other petroleum-exporting countries.

Qatar officials visited the country last week when the offer was made to the state-controlled Bataan Refining Corporation (BRC).

Raul Paredes, senior vice president of Petrophil, said Qatar originally offered to supply crude oil to the Philippines. However, he said Philippine oil supplies are ably filled up.

Qatar's offer for the

processing arrangement, Paredes said, was brought out after the Middle East officials were briefed on the underutilized capacity of Philippine refinery production.

The offer is still on the exploratory stage but Paredes said the Qatar proposal is most welcome in view of the refinery limitations in the country. All the refineries in the country are operating way below their capacities due to an imbalance in production and supply of petroleum products, particularly diesel, gasoline and fuel oil.

Under the offer advanced by Qatar officials, crude oil will be processed by BRC with

the Philippines having an option to buy which products can displace some importations into the country.

Paredes said diesel and fuel oil will likely be purchased from the finished products from Qatar out since the Philippines directly import these products.

BRC has a similar agreement with Pertamina, Indonesia's state oil company.

The country's three oil refineries were recently granted incentives in the face of a continuing underutilization. The refineries needed the incentives for them to arrange refinery processing arrangements with oil-supplier countries.

PHILIPPINES

NEW OFFSHORE DRILLING PLANNED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 May 83 p 10

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] Five foreign and two local oil exploration companies have committed to drill at least 10 wells this year, the Ministry of Energy reported yesterday.

Of the 10 programmed wells, three will be drilled in (onshore) Central Luzon and the rest in offshore Mindanao.

The five foreign companies are Cities Service, Union Texas of the United States, Chinese Petroleum Corp., Petro Canada and Husky Oil. The local firms are Oriental Petroleum and the state-owned PNOC Exploration Corp which will drill two onshore wells in joint venture with Chinese Petroleum and Petro Canada.

Investments of these exploration firms are expected to reach \$100 million with Cities Service accounting for about 60 percent of the total drilling investments.

Cities Service will drill in August two to three delineation wells in the Galoc oilfields in offshore northwest Palawan to determine the extent and properties of oil in the sandstone structure. The Galoc oilfield was first drilled in 1981 but could not be developed immediately because of the huge investments required.

Husky Oil will drill in Busuanga, Palawan during the fourth quarter of the year while Union Texas is eyeing the Sulu Sea as its target area.

Officials of Union Texas are expected to sign this week a geophysical contract with the Ministry of Energy to explore the Sulu Sea with an option to drill two wells.

Oriental Petroleum, which is also part of the Cities consortium which operates the Nido and Matinloc oilfields, will drill its first onshore well in Tarlac next month.

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CEBU, MINDORO ONSHORE OIL DRILLING PLANNED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 May 83 p 10

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] The PNOC Exploration Corp (PNOC-EC), a subsidiary of the state-owned Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC), is eyeing two more areas--Southern Cebu and Mindoro--for onshore drilling activities.

The exploration company has been awarded by the Ministry of Energy geophysical survey contracts for the two areas. If the findings of such exploration prove encouraging, PNOC-EC can convert these geophysical survey permits to service contracts which will allow it to drill for oil.

Should PNOC-EC decide to convert its geophysical survey contracts for Cebu and Mindoro to service contracts, it will have to drill over seven years 11 wells in Southern Cebu at a cost of \$21.2 million and another 11 wells in Mindoro for \$14.12 million, the Ministry of Energy said.

The onshore Southern Cebu area covers 116,920 hectare while the Mindoro area covers 492,000 hectares.

The onshore survey of Mindoro and Cebu is in addition to the actual drilling activities PNOC-EC has programmed for this year.

PNOC-EC has committed this year to drill two wells in joint venture with two foreign exploration firms--Chinese Petroleum Corp (CPC) and Petro Canada.

The onshore wells programmed for drilling this year are Gapan well in Nueva Ecija with CPC; and another well in the Cagayan Valley with PetroCan.

Under the geophysical survey contracts awarded to PNOC-EC, the government exploration firm will have to carry out a seismic study at a cost of \$1 million for a period of one year, in the case of Southern Cebu and \$1.5 million in the case of Mindoro, the energy ministry said.

Both the Cebu and Mindoro areas have been previously worked on by PNOC-EC under a seismic permit and a geophysical survey contract, respectively. The two areas, however, require additional seismic works to enable PNOC-EC to gather enough information to establish the potential of the areas, the Ministry of Energy said.

ARMY ENGINEERS AMBUSHED

PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 May 83 pp 1, 6

741

ABOUT 40 heavily armed rebels believed to be led by a woman ambushed a group of army engineers in Bicol last Wednesday killing six of them, defense officials said yesterday.

The ambush, done in broad daylight on an isolated provincial road, was the fourth in recent months that has already resulted in the deaths of two army officers.

Defense officials say Wednesday's attack raised the number of military and civilian casualties in the area to about 30.

The casualties were identified as M/Sgt. Pedro Perez; S/Sgt. Eleuterio Calapin, Cpl. Carlos T. Garcia, Pfc. Artemio Lomitan, Pfc. Francisco Bernardo and draftee Pedro Almazan, all of the 514th engineering battalion.

...

THEY were part of a security force of the battalion which has been building feeder roads in Camarines Sur as part of the World Bank-funded Bicol River Basin Development Project.

The attack took place between barangays Manga and Dayap in Bato, Camarines Sur.

A survivor, Cpl. Jaime Gutierrez, reported yesterday at the office of Brig. Gen. Simeon B. Ver, 51st

engineer brigade commander, that the attackers were armed with high-powered guns.

He said the attackers positioned themselves on both sides of the road and fired at their dumptruck at will.

The rebels had planted bamboo spikes on the road to delay reinforcements. They also used a 50-meter long nylon rope to sound an alarm in the event other soldiers came.

...

MILITARY analysts believed that some of the ambushers may have been wounded because bloodstains were found at the ambush positions.

Documents seized earlier from captured rebels showed that the engineers incurred the ire of the rebels because they were losing support in remote areas that are now linked to towns by feeder roads.

Rebel liquidation squads in the Bicol region are believed operating under the direction of Commander Laurenaria, an amazon believed to be among the top three in the hierarchy in Southern Luzon of the CPP/NPA regional party committee.

One of the suspected ambushers in the Bato town attack, identified as Domingo Saludo, 23, was arrested hours later and was at presstime undergoing interrogation.

NPA USES UNIFORMS TO DISCREDIT ARMY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text]

New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas are using Philippine Army uniforms to attribute acts of terrorism to the military. Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramos, PA chief, said yesterday.

Ramos cited a comprehensive report from Capt. R. Reyes of the 39th PA Infantry battalion that raided recently a rebels' hideout in Palembang, Sultan Kudarat. Five dissidents were killed in a chance encounter as the raiders were on their way back to the base.

Reyes reported that two armed groups in Army Ranger uniforms bumped into each other the other day in Lipaga, Palembang, Sultan Kudarat. Members of the first group, who were NPAs, began scrambling away. The group the real Ranger-trained patrol, stayed put, and fired at the group seeking cover, killing two

of them on the spot. The rest fled.

Three of their NPA companions, also in Army Ranger uniforms, were slain in a separate incident in Kialk, six kilometers away hours before the encounter.

Two M-16 Armalite rifles, one FAL machine rifle, one Garand rifle, four rifle grenades, two grenades, one shotgun, assorted ammunition, and documents were taken.

The fatalities were not immediately identified. Reyes' group suffered no casualty.

Ramos said the encounter confirmed contents of captured documents, not only in the scene of encounter, but also in other parts of the country that communist insurgents are using Army uniforms, especially those worn by Rangers, to discredit the military.

INFERIOR QUALITY OF MILITARY STEEL PLATE EXPOSED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 May 83 p 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] The mass production of armored vehicles which President Marcos wants fielded in combat zones has been stalled because the steel plates to be used for the project was found to be of inferior standard, informed sources revealed yesterday.

The poor quality of the P300,000 worth of steel plates was exposed after a test of the initial units of armored vehicles produced showed that they could be penetrated by even light rifles.

The findings forced those in charge of the project to stop the mass production.

Sources at Camp Aguinaldo said the poor standard steel plates were procured after the AFP Research and Development Center certified them as meeting standard requirement.

Experiments indicated the type of steel plates delivered were different from those previously presented by suppliers.

A prototype armored vehicle was hastily manufactured several weeks ago after the President ordered the fielding of combat-tried soldiers equipped with armored vehicles in rebel-infested areas in the North and in the South, the sources said.

The prototype unit used steel plates which reportedly passed different tests using assorted high-powered guns.

The sources said the superior performance of the prototype unit during the tests prompted Gen Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, to order the speedy mass production of the combat hardware pursuant to the President's order.

This was followed by the hurried purchase of the urgently needed steel plates until the supply reached a stock worth over P.5 million.

He said Philippine feedstock being diverted to PASAR amounted to 15 percent of Japan's total smelting capacity.

Ongpin said "I think the copper mines realize that two thirds of their production will benefit from Japan's lower smelter charges as a result of PASAR coming into being.

He said this was why they had signed the contract, not because of any coercion on his part.

PASAR officials said Japanese smelters used to invoke force majeure provisions in their contracts so as not to fulfill their commitment of buying feedstock from local producers.

The PASAR project, which went into operation on May 12, comprises the smelter and a refinery with an annual capacity of 138,000 tons of cathode copper, a treatment plant and facilities to manufacture sulphuric acid.

In its first year of operation the smelter will produce 110,000 tons of electrolytic copper and 28,000 tons of blister copper, PASAR officials said.

It will produce 116,000 ounces of gold, 500,000 ounces of silver, 97,000 pounds of selenium and 142,000 tons of sulphuric acid.

The state-owned National Development Co owns 34.3 percent of PASAR which is capitalized at \$100 million.

Nine local companies own 28.7 percent between them, Marubeni Corp has 16 percent, Sumitomo Corp 9.6 percent, C Itoh and Co Ltd 6.4 percent and the World Bank's International Finance Corp 5.0 percent.

CSO: 4200/637

BRIEFS

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN--The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved 105.4 million dollars in special assistance for the Philippines and Bangladesh, the bank said. The Philippines will get \$73.4 million in the form of a supplemental loan of \$26.7 million plus \$45.7 million from savings under existing loans, and one million dollars from loan savings due to reduction in scope of one project. [Excerpt] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 May 83 p 24]

IRAQ TO RESUME OIL SALES--Iraq has agreed to resume oil exports to the Philippines at the rate of 10,000 barrels per day starting next year. Iraq stopped most of its oil exports two years ago when it went to war with Iran. The new oil deal is contained in a trade and economic pact signed in Malacanang yesterday. Under the agreement, the Philippines will try to start buying Iraqi oil on this year if possible. The importation accounts for 5 percent of the country's 200,000-barrel daily requirements. The agreement on a wider trade and economic cooperation was signed by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadhan and Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata. [Excerpt] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 May 83 p 1]

DROUGHT AID SOUGHT--Masbate, Masbate, June 1--The nine-month drought has severely affected this Bicol province. Cattle are dying in ranches in the 21 Masbate towns, according to a report of Gov Emilio R. Espinoza, Jr. "They just mysteriously fall on their side, never to get back on their feet again," Espinoza said. Grass has refused to grow in the mountain ranges that snake throughout the land. Governor Espinoza said Masbate farmers have begun to eat their palay seedlings. The seedlings were intended for the planting season this month when the rains come, he said. The provincial government wired President Marcos and Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco, Jr. and asked that Masbate be declared a calamity area. The provincial governor also requested the national government to exempt Masbate from the ban on transporting carabaos from one province to another. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jun 83 p 7]

NPA cache killed--Marine troops attacked Monday a heavily guarded ammunition depot of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in Bukidnon, killing 20 terrorists and wounding several others. Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver said the lightning assault was launched following intelligence reports that the communists had set up an ammunition dump in Barangay, Lumbayao, Valencia, Bukidnon. He said most of the rebels killed were between 18 and 30 years old. General Ver said the marines recovered from the NPA ammunition depot more than 177,000 rounds of live ammunition, including those for the Soviet-designed AK-47 rifles and mortars, 22 assorted high-powered firearms, and a still undetermined number of submachine guns and M-79 grenade-launchers. [Text] [HK230027 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Jun 83]

(SO: 4200,652)

THAILAND

SAMAK SUNTHORAWET INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION, MILITARY IN POLITICS

BAROKK LAK THAI in Thai 19 May 63 pp 22-24

[Interview with Samak Sunthorawet, the Leader of the Thai People's Party and the Minister of Communications; data and place not specified]

Text: LAK THAI: Would you please assess the results of the recent election from the standpoint of the Thai People's Party and tell us whether it was a success or a failure.

Samak: In the beginning, we did not think that we would have to struggle with problems that we ourselves had created. We agreed with the proposal to approve the constitution and felt that this would create a strong platform. If we had not made a substantial showing in the election, we would have been able to play politics in the old way. We feel that we have been orderly enough in the past 4 years. Thus, the next 4 years should prove more beneficial than harmful. At the same time, the other political parties have the right to play politics in ways that they feel will benefit them, that is, by referring to democracy.

Samak: I think that we do have a democracy. But, we have our own type that allows us flexibility. But I am certain that we are not in a losing situation. Politically, there may well be conflicts in parliament. Things are being carried on on the outside and so I feel that things are becoming more serious. As for the real reason, things have originated from the military. The reason they have not put a stop to this is that three political parties have used resolutions that others do not fully agree with. That is the problem that is involved. If that were settled, the entire matter would come to an end. But it has not been settled and so has been carried on on the outside. Charges have been made, and this has confused the people. They made them think that one democratic party does not favor democracy. This affected the election results in Bangkok somewhat, although not too much. Looking at the vote in 12 zones as compared to that in 11 zones, we gained in every zone. Our analysis of the situation is that, in three zones that they penetrated, there were good reasons for their penetration and we could not prevent this. Actually, we probably would have gained more votes in the provinces if things had gone as we had hoped, that is, if [candidates] had had to belong to a party instead of with separate zones. But what happened was that the prime minister made a quick decision to hold a separate-zone election without requiring

Q: ... They were not ... we did not ... people and they ... But we ... we did not ... to play in their own way. But we ... But they ... For example, ... 150,000 baht. We did not give this ... of this, we did not get the people we wanted. Thus, ... as they should have been. In Bangkok, for example, ... as we had expected. We did not lose anything, but ... either. In all, we gained four ...

AK THAI: ... that this election ... like a party-list election and that the majority oppose ...

Q: ... think that that is true. There are some in Bangkok ... is true since this is a matter of contention here. But ... of the provinces. In some provinces, people did not ... I can assure you that, in the provinces, ... in only one of two ways. One is that they were ... and had a foundation from having been an MP. They spent money and were elected. Others, who formed the majority, were elected by procured votes. When I say "procure," I am not charging that they got elected using some method. Thus, there were two ways for ... by votes of confidence and by procured votes. ... votes of confidence, some of them had ... and did not seek votes. Rather, they looked for the easy way to get votes. But that is not too terrible. Most of the ... But some MPs did anything to win. It is well known that votes were procured in the provinces. The important thing is whether ...

AK THAI: But afterwards, people have said that the matter of revising ... has caused problems in forming a government. Do you ... that revising the constitution is the proper thing to do ...

Q: This problem began with the senators. They presented their views ... Since this matter came up, it affected our election. It ... affected people's feelings. Why does this have to be brought ... we have not brought this up since the beginning. Didn't ... with the Senate building a base and with what Prime Minister ... proposed. We had the right to express agreement since we agree ... principle. But concerning our raising this issue, we are not in a ...

AK THAI: Does that mean that you still feel that the constitution ... be revised?

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101. I think it is not each person is responsible for a different
 102. thing. There is one universal people getting into an argument.
 103. The first thing is to get up to each individual minister to announce that
 104. they are going to cooperate in the work of the other ministries concerned.
 105. Then only to announce that if this is announced, I will take responsibility
 106. for it. But other must not interfere. That would be like a barrier.

At 7:03, [redacted] said: "I don't want to see you go, but I would like to dissolve parliament."

... that if it would be done if a government could not
... if necessary, we should have a prime minister. We did
... if a prime minister was chosen, there was
... if a government [cannot be formed, the
... if the right to dissolve parliament. That is
... if expressed.

At 1000, when I came back, the fact that the military will still
not come to support the police.

Actually, in every country, the military supports the government. In the United States and England, the people have a great freedom. But in some countries such as Thailand and in Central America and Asia, there are political ideologies that are being attacked. And the people who are fighting these political ideologies, to the point of waging war, are the soldiers. Soldiers can be called out at any time. There is North Korea and South Korea, North Vietnam and South Vietnam, the Khmers in the cities and those in the jungle, and the leftists and the rightists. But if a country is not divided into two halves by the military, things are like they are in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. Things in Indonesia and the Philippines are like they were in Thailand 10 years ago. But we have implemented a democracy with a delay. We call our system a semi-democracy which is actually like that of 4 years ago. This was implemented in 1972. We call it a perhaps even (Hendall) Plan. That is, the first thing is to use people with whom you are familiar. Those with whom you are familiar can be allowed to join later on. There has been a democracy for 11 years. Things have gradually improved. This is the reason why we have not dealt with the military directly since the military has returned to just old things. But they are in the Senate. This is like a difference with an older brother. Looking at things from a long point of view, Thailand does not have leftists or rightists, or anything else. There is a single army. The soldiers have decided to stay in the army. Whenever there is a crisis, they rally together. Once things are back to normal, they go back to work. Doing things like this is a way to build a semi-democracy. The soldiers learn; the people learn.

DATE: 11-11-1961

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI

FROM: Mr. [Name], [Title]

SUBJECT: [Subject]

RE: [Subject]

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above. The LHM was prepared by the [Department/Agency] on [Date] and is being furnished to you for your information and guidance.

The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Name/Group] in the [City/State]. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any developments or information received in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

The LHM is being furnished to you for your information and guidance. It contains information regarding the activities of [Name/Group] in the [City/State]. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any developments or information received in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0)$.

2. In the second part, we consider the problem of finding the maximum value of the function $f(x)$ on the interval $[0, 1]$.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0)$.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0)$.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0)$.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME 100, PART 1, 2000



... of 1980, are being seriously challenged by the right-wing groups, who have quietly been joining their forces and waiting for the moment when the Democratic Soldiers falter in order to arouse themselves and immediately pull in votes.

It is said that the conflict between the Democratic Soldiers and the conservative soldiers in the ISOC began when the Democratic Soldiers first came together and expressed political views and views on social problems and communist suppression methods, all of which were in conflict with the views of the conservative groups, which had been in the ISOC since it was established.

When the military began using the new policy, that is, Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980, in suppressing the communists, it looked as if the split between the two groups would grow even larger since the views of the Democratic Soldiers were the same as those expressed in Policy 66/1980 and since this policy had been pushed forward by high-ranking officers in the Democratic Soldiers group.

The military structural adjustment in the ISOC at the end of last year was the result of the attempt to increase the role of the Democratic Soldiers. As stated by the army, the goal of this structural adjustment was to make a personnel adjustment by combining the units that were engaged in the same work and putting them under the command of a single person and by abolishing overlapping units and sending those people not needed back to their former units.

At that time, many conservative soldiers and civilians were transferred back to their former posts or discharged. Most of the important positions were taken over by Democratic Soldiers. At that time, the conservatives who were reassigned included Major General Sutsai Hatsadin, Lieutenant General Thanatit Sutthithet and Major General Krawi Suthat Na Ayuthaya. Besides this, another 30 officials who were serving as secret agents in various units were relieved of their duties. Among these was Mr. Chomchai Matchaklam, the former leader of the Red Gaurs.

After the Democratic Soldiers went their way after having won an ideological victory and seized control of the important positions in the ISOC, the conservative soldiers and civilians worked to restore their position and to be active in the Academic Circle for the Security of the ISOC. It is said that most of these scholars were conservatives. Having taken control in the Academic Circle, [the conservatives began] carrying out rather haphazard and rather systematic activities opposing Policy 66/1980.

"We do not think that circulating our ideas among the ISOC Academic Circle would cause a split and destroy this unit. We felt that it would be better to allow certain officers who had become drunk with power to implement incorrect policies at the national level. We did not intend to reveal the intentions of these soldiers," said a key person in the Academic Circle to SIAM MAI.

...but the contents are almost all the same. ... attempt to propose a new strategy and ... and to point out the errors in policy ... since the ISOC ... written by Prasoet Sapunthorn.

... Mr. Prasoet Sapunthorn, a leader in the ... it opposes the idea, proposed in Document #61, that ... in the Kampuchean matter and not ... Mr. Prasoet Sapunthorn, a leader in the ... this, saying that this idea ... of the Soviet Union.

... the Democratic Soldiers and ... Mr. Prasoet Sapunthorn. I do not understand ... as a communist suppression unit, has a communist ... paid a large salary too. What is this?"

... the Democratic Soldiers pay, ... still have sufficient influence ... changes in the ISOC. And it is believed that high- ... the army is not have much confidence in the Democratic ... they became so overly attached to Prasoet ... very favorable respect for the conservatives.

... pressure in the Academy Circle to have Major General ... is probably not the main issue. Concerning ... that General Athit was the one who signed ... the "Prasoet issue," said a high-level ... 66,000 soldiers group to SIAM MAI. He also said ... Prasoet is not very careful about what he says. And ... with certain political parties. For example, he went ... the Thai Masses Party, which senior people are not ...

... that the conservatives at the ISOC and the attempt ... the Democratic Soldiers will continue and that ... in accord with the situation. One conservative ... SIAM MAI that:

... Major General Baw has left. But there is still another ... for a long time. He is the important ... major general who plays a great ...

THAILAND

BORDER RELATIONS WITH LAOS (THAI) 1981

CHANG KHAN DISTRICT: WATTHANAT 11: 2001 / 1 May 81 pp. 42, 43

And I went to Wachittawong Na Pomphet: "Chang Khan-Pak Chom"

"I left Loi Province and headed for the Mekong River. I went to Chang Khan District, which is only 48 kilometers from the provincial border. This district is located along the bank of the Mekong River. There are a lot of things in the breeze.

"Chang Khan had a very vigorous economy," said Suphot Phothongkham, the district officer who was on his way to a conference at the provincial level. "This was because the Lao people on the other side had a lot of goods. This was because they did not have any roads. To get to Vientiane, it took them a full day by boat. And on the way back, going against the current, it took them 3 to 4 days."

"What are things like now?"

"Very bad. It's been like this ever since we closed the border. But there are still some people who travel back and forth. The villagers feel that they are neighbors. Whenever they are sick, they come to the hospital here for treatment," explained the district officer. "I am in contact with the mayor there. He has to give assurances. We provide humanitarian aid."

"The villagers want the border opened so that they can engage in trade. But our government officials do not trust them. Even though things are controlled, opium and weapons are still being smuggled in. So this is very difficult [to prevent] since Chang Khan's river is 100 kilometers long," said Mr. Suphot in a concerned tone. "At the same time, that is, at the Huong River in Tha Li District, the Lao walk back and forth. Sometimes, Thais graze their cattle on the other side. And some people even grow crops over there."

I also learned that the laws of nature take precedence over any man-made systems or laws. I remembered the time that I had visited China during the period when Chairman Mao Tse-tung was still in power. I saw

...the ability to get ride of nature or completely control it."

From District, I went to Pak Chom District, where ... the Mekong River. Islands and rocks rise up to the point where the ... and become "like a single bank," as Khmer ... used as the basis of the ... 4 years ago.

"The river runs for almost 50 kilometers," said Naret Chitsuchitana, district officer of Pak Chom District, pointing out the wind ... Mekong River. "Wherever the water reaches, the ... when the water covers the islets, that area ... but during the dry season, the land that extends down ... belongs to Thailand. The villagers plant various ..."

... the fact that this border zone expands and contracts ... is difficult to determine exactly what belongs to us and ... to them. Thus, the border problem depends on the relations ... two countries that share a common border. At the same time, ... for government officials than it is for private ...

... to mark and form. They are related. They carry ... when the people over there need something, they ... to buy it. And when they get sick, they come ... said the Pak Chom district officer. "Laps constant ..."

"We have dealt the refugee problem since there have been ... that is an important "exit point" for ...

... are Hmong, or Meos. At present, there ... at the Pak Chom center. It never ends since ... when they get news, more force their way in. ... said the district officer ... the route and telegraph ... in ... And it also carries ... who live at the center contact ...

THE
JOURNAL
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1905

- 54 - UNITED STATES SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

... ..

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10. He has also received the confidence of the people of Krasnodar, as
11. is shown by the thirteenth election held on 13 April, 1935,
12. when it was decided that he had been an Mr. Kulakov, a great
13. politician who has constantly fought on the side of the party.
14. The political tide has turned the leftists to the right, and
15. now the rightists are the original party of the masses.
16. The leftists are the party of the masses, and the rightists
17. are the party of the masses. The leader of this party, I
18. am sure, will be the leader of the masses.

Herpold first entered politics in 1944 when he ran for a seat in the National Assembly. He was given good support by the people of the district. After that, he pushed himself into national politics and was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1950. Since then, the people of Kaur have elected "Herpold" as their representative in every election except the 1974 election, when the district suffered severe setbacks.

1. That we demand "Black Power" to wage a struggle on the
2. basis of that which is the suffering in the lives of the
3. people and the power of the people to bring about
4. a new world in this world. We demand the right to
5. the power of the people and the right to the power of the people.
6. We demand the right to the power of the people and the right to the power of the people.
7. We demand the right to the power of the people and the right to the power of the people.
8. We demand the right to the power of the people and the right to the power of the people.
9. We demand the right to the power of the people and the right to the power of the people.
10. We demand the right to the power of the people and the right to the power of the people.

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VOLUME 10
PART 1
1880

1. The following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

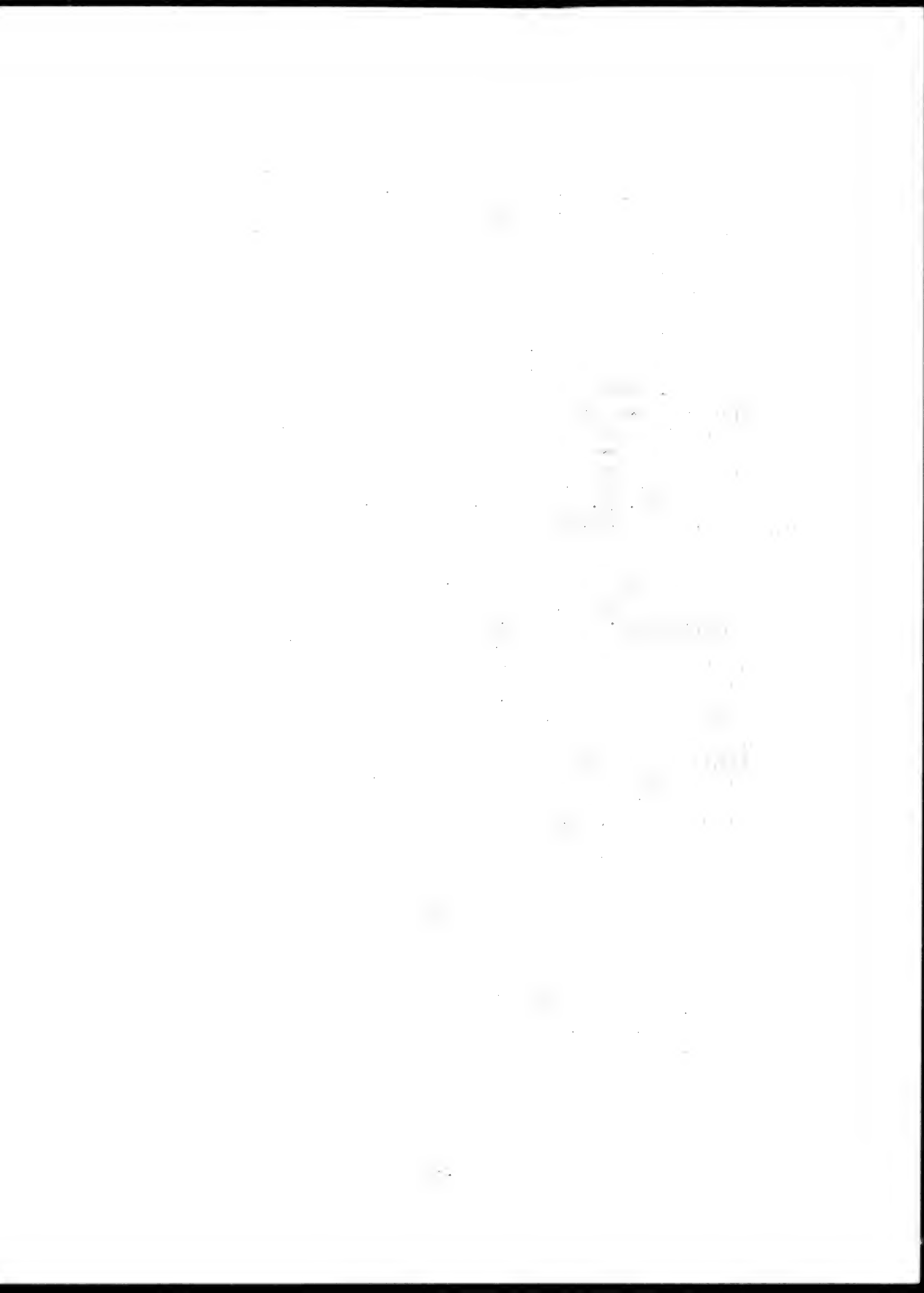
2. The source has provided information that is reliable and accurate.

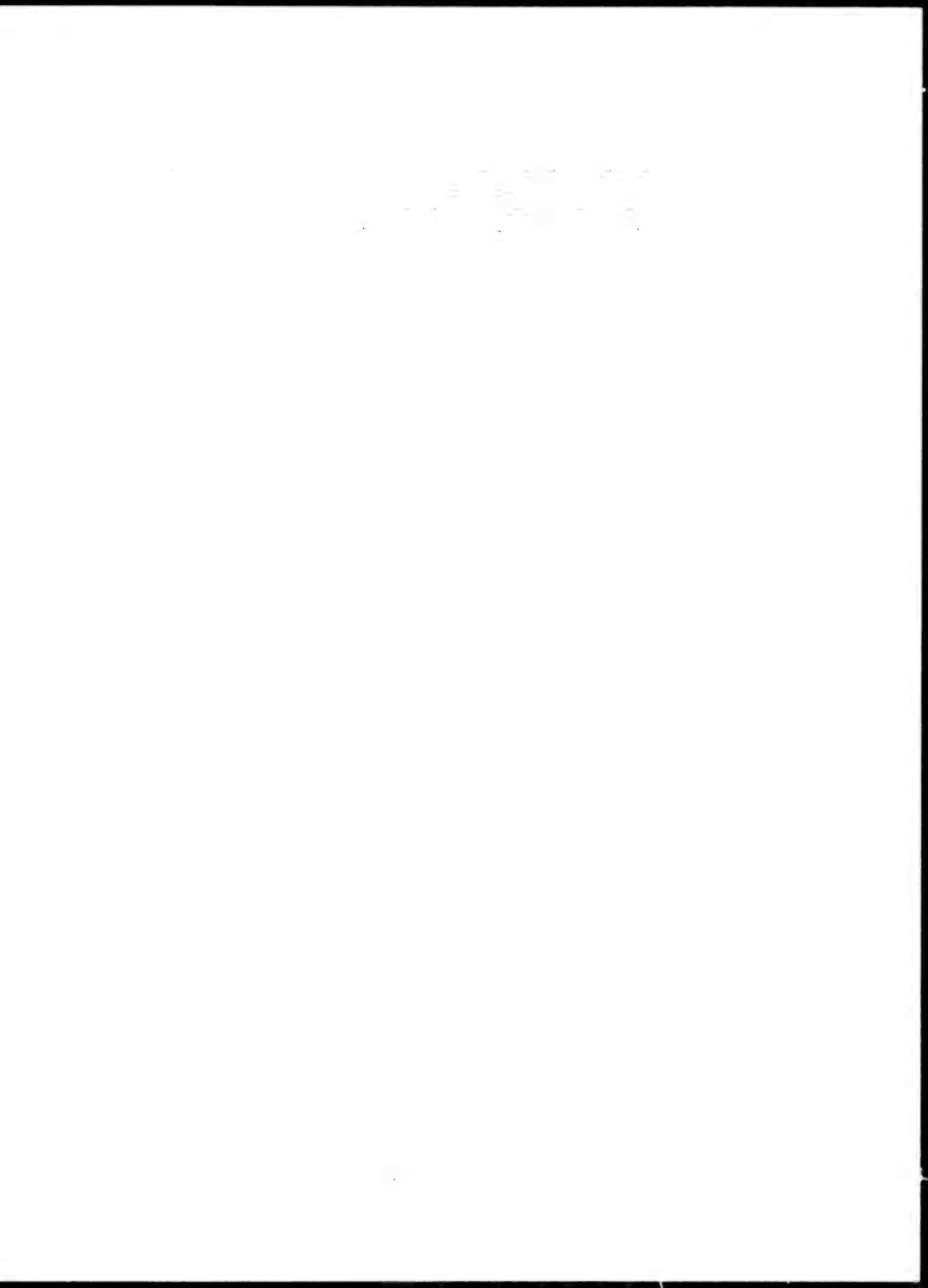
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5. The source has provided information that is reliable and accurate.

6. The source has provided information that is reliable and accurate.





1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $f(x)$ has the following properties:

- (i) $f(x) > 0$ for $x > 0$ and $f(x) < 0$ for $x < 0$.
- (ii) $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.
- (iii) $f(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $f(x) \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

2. In the second part of the paper, we consider the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $g(x)$ is an odd function and that it has the following properties:

- (i) $g(x) > 0$ for $x > 0$ and $g(x) < 0$ for $x < 0$.
- (ii) $g(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.
- (iii) $g(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $g(x) \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

3. In the third part of the paper, we consider the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $h(x)$ is an even function and that it has the following properties:

- (i) $h(x) > 0$ for $x \neq 0$ and $h(0) = 0$.
- (ii) $h(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.
- (iii) $h(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $h(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, we consider the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation

$$k(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^3}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $k(x)$ is an odd function and that it has the following properties:

- (i) $k(x) > 0$ for $x > 0$ and $k(x) < 0$ for $x < 0$.
- (ii) $k(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.
- (iii) $k(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $k(x) \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

5. In the fifth part of the paper, we consider the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation

$$l(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $l(x)$ is an even function and that it has the following properties:

- (i) $l(x) > 0$ for $x \neq 0$ and $l(0) = 0$.
- (ii) $l(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.
- (iii) $l(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $l(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$.



... and the Japanese government has completely ignored the situation of the Thai people and so it has data, information, and statistics.

... and, therefore, these views and attitudes have a great effect on the economy, it affects both quantities and value. It is very difficult for the Japanese to penetrate the Japanese market since the Japanese have a very strong tradition and a strong loyalty to fellow Japanese.

... and the trade balance between Thailand and Japan is not it can be done simply by forming a joint trade negotiating committee and holding negotiations with the public with the Thai Chamber of Commerce and the Economic taking part in the negotiations. Concerning past and had later to form this joint trade negotiating committee the trade deficit, it can be said the trade deficit has not but has instead increased. The negotiations have not succeeded in reaching an agreement.

... .. have been compromises, which have had few and in some cases, these have just served to delay generate feelings among the Thai people that would trade relations.

... .. the problem :

... .. the problem of trade between Thailand and Japan, a structural problem and a structural problem of goods imported from Japan and goods exported from Thailand to Japan, the yearly negotiations produced any results since the problem that has arisen is a problem and not a problem that has arisen from the situation. This problem can probably not be solved within a year or within a short time if Japan is serious about adjusting the trade value between Thailand and Japan so that there is a real balance and [if Japan] helps to develop Thailand, which has a very large foreign currency revenue imbalance with Japan. It is essential that an agreement be reached on making promotion plans and finding ways to expand trade beginning with developing the goods that was exported to Japan in accord with the Japan. In particular, emphasis must be placed on developing the transformation of agricultural products into industrial goods and upgrading the industrial goods developed by Thailand to the point where they can be exported and sold throughout the world, with such goods textiles and ready-made clothing.

... .. by having a production and trade development plan that has clear that can be carried on continuously will it be possible to balance trade between Thailand and Japan. And this will be the only thing that will show the Thai people, especially future generations who will sit in this hall, that the Japanese government and the Japanese

... that they are fully aware of the situation in and security of Southeast Asia and that they really want to promote enduring trade relations between Thailand and Japan that are free from obstacles and barriers, which are things that no one in the Thai world wants to see.

... ..

... though trade relations between Thailand and Japan have proceeded well, based on Thailand suffering a trade disadvantage for at least 25 years, it is hoped that Japanese officials and merchants will not ignore this situation or allow it to continue by failing to attach importance to developing the economy and security of Thailand or by feeling that Thailand is just a small country that Japan does not have to show as much interest to as it does to the developed and industrialized countries such as the United States and the European Economic Community. It is our belief that the Japanese government or Japanese businessmen hold such views, otherwise they would not be interested in increasing the aid given by Japan, as has [recently] been the case with Thai educational institutions. In the past, they never showed much interest as compared with that shown by the United States or Western Europe.

It is hoped that the new step taken by Japan in associating with Thai students will help Japan better understand the feelings of the youths who will become the country's leaders in the future. One way to prove the sincerity of the Japanese government, of Japanese merchants and of the Japanese people is to find a way to tighten trade relations between Thailand and Japan, relations that have existed for a long time, for the prosperity and happiness of both Thais and Japanese.

... of the ideas and proposals mentioned above for adjusting the structure of Thai-Japanese trade will probably be considered and implemented, and they will probably help Japan to realize that the Thai-Japanese trade problem is a structural problem and not a problem that has been caused by the situation. Thus, there must be a plan with definite targets and time periods. Production, trade and marketing must be developed as mentioned above instead of solving the problems from year to year as has been the case in the past. The method used in the past has been to solve the immediate problems or to solve the problems that have arisen from the situation rather than to solve the structural problems concerning international trade.

In short, so that a serious effort is made to solve both the situational and structural trade problems between Thailand and Japan, [we] would like to propose that there be plans of two different time frames for solving the problems:

(1) Short-term plans: These should aim at eliminating the tax measures and other measures that pose an obstacle to importing Thai goods into Japan and at finding a way to promote the sale of Thai industrial goods in Japanese markets, as has been done in the European Economic Community.

...there must be some definite targets for goods
that must be developed. Things must be developed at
the production, processing and industrial levels, which are linked to
agricultural production. Marketing and distribution
must be simultaneous, and technology must be distributed
properly.

...any way to properly balance trade between Thailand and
Japan. And this will show the sincerity of the government and of the
people toward solving this trade problem, which has been a chronic
problem for more than two decades and not ignoring it for another decade.

...

...

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SEA SELF-DEFENSE FORCE TO BE SET UP IN COASTAL DISTRICTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 83 p 3

[Article by Vu Hai Duong: " Building Sea Self-Defense Militia Force in Coastal District Military Fortress"]

[Text] Vietnam's waters play an important strategic role, economically, politically and militarily as well. Consequently, the task of the armed forces in general, and of the sea self-defense militia force in particular, is extremely important and has a long-term strategic significance, for they not only help to defeat the enemy's present multifaceted war of destruction and to vigorously defend the fatherland's waters but also contribute in an important manner to preparing for the people's war on river and sea battlefields and, along with the navy and other armed forces, defeating the enemy in his aggressive war.

In our efforts to build and train for combat activities the sea self-defense forces of the fleet of state-operated transports and fishing boats, as well as of the coastal localities, we must pay attention to the peculiarities of the sea.

For the sea self-defense militiamen, during combat activities in the open sea, in a bare environment without any obstructing terrain, with only the sky and the vast expanse of water, such conditions as the weather, climate, tides, particularly darkness and waves, do affect their activities and combat capabilities.

Organizing command on the sea is also a very complicated thing to do as it is too far away from direct land-based leadership and, in addition, sea combat circumstances normally occur very quickly and urgently.

The efforts to study, organize and build the sea self-defense militia force in the coastal district military fortress must be based on this objective reality for a selection of militiamen who possess a high degree of independent combat spirit, courage, quick-wittedness, creativity, sensitivity, ability to make

accurate and timely judgment in any situation, knowledge of the sea and of overcoming rough weather and sea, as well as a definite naval military background allowing them to deal with any situation that may arise.

If we want to build and organize a sea self-defense militia force that truly serves as a hard-core force for encouraging production and strengthening our defense capabilities, we think we must deal with these basic matters:

1. To organize production and a division of labor on the sea (transportation or fishing, mobile or stationary work) in the localities as a basis for creating a sea self-defense militia organization and making the organization of both production and a sea self-defense militia a unified undertaking. To closely link together both production and military tasks, with the production task and combat activities to encourage and support each other and military training to be part of the process of consolidating the national defense.

2. On the basis of the number of boats and transportation and fishing in each locality being motorized or rudimentary, to decide about the appropriate scope of organization -- to organize either a naval group or a flotilla, detachment, etc. But if we are capable of organizing a unit of fishing or transporting boats, we can always organize a sea self-defense flotilla or detachment (the latter having 2-4 boats; the former, 3-4 detachments). The management boards of cooperatives or boards of directors of enterprises are the commands of flotillas; heads of production units are detachment leaders, while captains directly assume command aboard their boats in sea combat and production activities.

3. Within an entire village or a fishing or transportation enterprise, to organize a large sea self-defense militia force capable of fulfilling its military task within the assigned area, with the following hard-core units to be organized on a selective basis:

- Combat boat units.
- Torpedo boat units, in charge of dropping mines and obstacles at sea.
- Mine sweeper units for destroying underwater mines.
- Transportation, emergency rescue, etc. boat units.

These hard-core combat boat units must receive strict centralized leadership and extensive training in accordance with their tasks and are equipped in an appropriate manner.

The combat activities of the sea self-defense militia force are in very many forms as it fulfills not only the peacetime military task but also any wartime tasks.

In peacetime, it closely combines the tasks of maintaining sea production, patrolling and making reconnaissance to detect the enemy, on a timely basis reporting to the superior echelons and informing the friendly units of any plots and maneuvers of enemy boats or any suspicious boats having violated our waters and islands. To take part in stopping, chasing and inspecting any foreign boats having had unlawful activities; to organize the capture of reconnaissance, spy and commando boats having entered our waters from without and any escaping boats; to quell the reactionaries' covert activities at sea and on our islands; and along with the main-force troops, to carry out defense plans and to prepare the battleground for fighting on a large scale and winning the aggressive war. To be able to deal with the above-mentioned matters is to realistically contribute to winning the enemy's many-sided style of aggressive war at sea.

The scope of activities of the sea self-defense militia force in peacetime is within fishing grounds and transportation routes assigned to it in accordance with the common plan, which creates a continuous front line among villages to both ensure production and to detect the enemy while supporting one another in combat. This is a difficult task to do but it will create a strong combat posture.

In wartime, in addition to the peacetime tasks and combat activities, the sea self-defense militia force can also, along with the naval and other armed forces, fight enemy troops as they land on our coast and islands to the extent of its capabilities, such as organizing boat units to carry out patrolling and reconnaissance as a supporting force and to watch enemy action, keeping boats having fire power in secret locations to destroy enemy boats at sea, laying underwater mines and obstacles along the coast, taking part in destroying enemy underwater mines, protecting communications and transportation along our coastal routes, and so on.

To ensure implementing the policy of strengthening and building the sea self-defense militia force in the coastal district military fortress, we suggest that the local organs and sectors concerned pay attention to the following matters:

- To promote on a permanent basis and through education a thorough understanding of the great role of the sea self-defense militia force in the war for the defense of the fatherland; to make everybody and every section of the coastal population understand the history and importance of the coastal waters in terms of economic and defense values, hence, an appreciation and attachment toward the sea; to clearly see the important role of the economy toward national defense, and vice versa.

- To adopt positive policies for the forces in charge of doing economic work at sea to join in fulfilling the military task so as to ensure and to encourage them to successfully carry out both the economic plan and the military task.

- The military organs of the coastal provinces, districts and villages are to increase the number of cadres in charge who serve as the staffs to assist local party committees and authorities in assuming leadership over the sea self-defense militia force. The cadres in charge must have an in-depth knowledge of sea combat techniques and tactics.

- To have military training in sea combat for students of middle and general schools in coastal localities in order to prepare them for a sound knowledge of the sea by the time of their maturity.

- In the years to come, as the sectors and localities draw up plans for building transport and fishing boats, they must consider installing the common weapons necessary for fulfilling peacetime military tasks or foresee the need for installing cranes to accommodate torpedoes during wartime.

Those are some ideas we offer to the localities as a contribution to a continued study of building the sea self-defense force in a more and more perfected manner.

5598

CSO: 4209/415

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COURT SENTENCES ARMED ROBBERS TO DEATH

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by P.V.: "Municipal People's Court Sentences Three Robbers to Death"]

[Text] From 14 to 17 March, the Municipal People's Court sat in the first instance to openly try Le Viet Hong, Doan Khanh, Le Van Thang and their accomplices on charge of using weapons to commit robbery in many areas. The trial council was presided over by Pham Van Quy, a judge of the Municipal People's Court, and included two people's assessors named Tran Thi Nghia and Nguyen Tai Khai.

Tran Nhat Dan, procurator in the Municipal People's Organ of Control, acted as public prosecutor, read the charges and indicted the culprits. The case involved 11 culprits most of whom were persons with many previous convictions who had gathered together into an organized gang of robbers using weapons to commit robbery in many places in the capital city and its vicinities (as reported by HANOI MOI on 15 March 1982). From 9 August 19 [numerals indistinct] to 26 March 1982, these armed bandits broke seven times into the people's houses in Hanoi and the city of Ha Dong and robbed the citizens of their money and personal property. Le Viet Hong was once caught together with his accomplices but he fired six shots with his pistol, wounding a village guard at his leg, and fled with his gang.

After examining the evidence during the court sessions and hearing the accusations by the representative of the Municipal People's Organ of Control, the [lawyers'] pleas for some culprits and the final statements of the defendants, the trial council concluded: This is a fairly well-organized gang of robbers who used weapons to commit crimes in many places and who resorted to brutal acts and brazen, bold, cunning and subtle tricks. The three men named Khanh, Hong and Thang are leaders who incited and gathered many accomplices from many areas into a gang of bandits. Their criminal acts not only threatened the life and property of the people but also had a very bad influence on social order and security. To severely punish persons using weapons to rob citizens of their property, the Municipal People's Court sentenced to death the three men named Doan Khanh, Le Viet Hong and Le Van Thang. Appropriate sentences ranging from 1 year of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence to 15 years in prison were handed down to the other culprits in accordance with their culpability. The majority of people present at the trial warmly acclaimed the severe and just judgment of the court.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VPA PAPER ON YOUTHS' ACTIONS IN BINH TRI THIEN

BK051133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Article by (Bui Van Bong) and (Nguyen Quang Ming) carried in a "recent issue" of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Youthful Strength of the Four Forces in Binh Tri Thien"]

[Excerpt] The youths of the province have also recorded many outstanding exploits in maintaining political security and social order, combatting negativism, struggling against unlawful businessmen, and participating in market management. These achievements have been possible thanks to the close coordination among the four forces--the armed forces, the militia and self-defense forces, the people's security forces, and the Communist Youth Union.

Fully aware of the need for coordination among the forces, the youths in many localities of the province have launched a movement to establish brotherhood with the local armed forces and security units. The youths of Giao Chau Village have sworn brotherhood with the B-42 Infantry Group; the youths of Trieu Thuong Village, with the 6th Group; and the youths of Ho Xa Town, with the town security unit. This movement is developing widely among various localities.

Several arrests of sea escapees at the Thuan An Estuary have been made thanks to the coordinated actions of the Thuan An Traffic Police Station, the Hue City Security Service, the 142d Border Defense Post, the M-02 Army Group, and self-defense personnel and youths of the Tourism Corporation. Working in coordination with the local armed forces and security units, youths of Trieu Phuoc Village have captured a group of commandos--henchmen of the Chinese reactionaries--attempting to infiltrate into our country from the sea. The youths of Quang Ngan, Duy Thanh, and Hai Phu villages have discovered and seized many boats making illegal sea crossings. The youth unions of various villages such as Vinh Thanh of Huong Phu District, Quang Ngan of Huong Dien District, and Hai Vinh of Trieu Hai District, have satisfactorily trained the local youths in countering the enemy's psychological warfare activities and guarding against illegal border or sea crossings, thus actively contributing to putting a stop to illegal sea crossings locally.

CSO: 4209/416

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIGILANT FISHERMAN PRAISED FOR CAPTURE OF HOSTILE BOAT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 83 p 3

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Mr Chanh of Phu Lac"]

[Text] Anybody who has had a chance to visit Phu Lac Hamlet of Hoa Hiep Nam Village in Tuy Hoa District, Phu Khanh Province, should know Mr Nguyen Chanh and the praises that were heaped upon him by people.

Although he is almost 60, this "sea worker" still has enough strength to pull a fishing net as well as any young man in the village. He is a production unit leader having lots of initiatives; his unit every year surpassed the assigned goal by tens of tons of fish. He is also a deputy leader of public security team who has always demonstrated a high degree of revolutionary vigilance.

That day, before dawn he and his friends had already brought their boat to the open sea for fishing. When his boat was about 3 kilometers from the shore, he detected a small boat freely floating at sea. As he observed the shape of the boat, he firmly asserted that the boat did not look like one belonging to local fishermen. It looked more like the ones he had seen many times on video tapes which foreigners often used to move around at sea. Why did this strange kind of boat appear in Vietnamese waters? He expressed his suspicion and decided to chase after that strange boat. The boat he was commanding began to run at top speed, jumped over the waves and dashed forward in the direction of the target. Sensing that it was being chased, the strange boat also increased its speed and moved in the direction of Island H. A sea chase of unequal boat began to take place. Mr Chanh's fishing boat, large and slow, was chasing a smaller boat having good engine and running at high speed. The strange boat often was lost among the white-crested waves into which it was moving in order to make Mr Chanh and his crew lose track of itself. Determined not to let it escape, Mr Chanh ordered that the observation team should not lose sight of the target and maintain speed; as a result, although the strange boat had often disappeared in the big waves, it was unable to escape the keen vision of his crew.

Near Island II, suddenly the strange boat stopped and swayed from side to side. From many years of experience in seagoing, he knew that the strange boat had come from a far place and had run out of fuel. Taking advantage of this opportunity, he ordered his crew to quickly approach it, to shoot to intimidate it and to call on them through the megaphone to surrender. The people aboard the strange boat were scared and panicky and were screaming loudly. He quickly moved his boat against the side of the other boat and ordered his crew to get aboard to capture all of them. A pair of binoculars, a chart in which the locations of our defense and oil rigs have been marked and many other means of destruction were also captured.

At a harder post, the eight people who had been captured aboard the strange boat admitted that they were Vietnamese reactionaries of Chinese origin and had fled the country during the "Chinese refugees" campaign." The CIA and China had been colluding with each other, had recruited them and trained them in intelligence and espionage on Indonesia's Y Island, and lately returned them to Vietnam for sabotage work. But after they had just entered our waters and before they had a chance to do anything, they were caught as the result of the vigilance of Mr Chanh and the crew on his boat.

9598

CSO: 4209/415

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FORMALITIES FOR ISSUANCE OF MONEY, GOODS RECEIPT BOOKS EXPLAINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] In execution of Decision No 151/QĐ of 31 August 1982 of the Council of Ministers and Interministerial Circular No 09/TT of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the [State] Bank providing guidelines for the receipt of money and goods sent by relatives residing in countries outside the socialist bloc to their families at home, the Municipal People's Committee has issued the following notice:

1. Families receiving money and goods sent by relatives residing in countries outside the socialist bloc shall submit applications to the Municipal People's Committee. Each application shall be made in triplicate by using uniformly printed forms to be distributed by the bank branches in precincts, districts and cities. The application shall mention the names of all family members exactly as in the household registration book and also the name of the overseas relative who will send money and goods home regularly.
2. As of 15 March 1983, the Municipal People's Committee will receive applications for authorization to receive money and goods. Each applicant will be issued a certificate saying that he has filed an application, and will receive an answering notice 15 days after the filing date.
3. After examining and approving the applications, the Municipal People's Committee will issue authorizations and convey them to the municipal branch of the State Bank and to the Customs Department so that these organs may issue money or goods receipt books to families who are regular recipients. Based on the authorization given by the Municipal People's Committee, the State Bank and Customs Department will issue a notice requesting each household to come and receive the money or goods receipt book. These books will remain valid for many years; when used up, they will be renewed without the holder having to file another application. The municipal branch of the State Bank and the Customs Department will give detailed information and explain the regulations on the receipt of money and goods. As for families who will not receive money or goods regularly, when the need arises, they may file an application and the Municipal People's Committee will issue an authorization to each specific individual case.
4. On receipt of the triplicate application form to be filled out, the applicant shall pay a fee of 10 dong to the issuing organ. Each time a money or goods receipt book is issued or renewed, the applicant shall pay a fee of 50 (fifty) dong to defray the printing and distribution expenses. The Municipal People's Committee has decided that the filing place for applications for authorization to receive money and goods is the Hanoi Children's Cultural House (gate on Tran Nguyen Han Street).

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT NOTICE ON ISSUANCE OF GOODS RECEIPT BOOKS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Mar 83 p 4

1. In implementation of Decision No 151/QĐ of 31 August 1982 of the Council of Ministers, of Interministerial Circular No 09-TTLB-NgT-NH of 31 March 1983 of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Vietnam State Bank and of Notice No 16-23/83 of 14 March 1983 of the Hanoi People's Committee, the Customs Department has issued the following notice on the issuance of goods receipt books to families with relatives residing in countries outside the socialist bloc:

1. After the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee has issued authorizations to send goods sent home by relatives residing in countries outside the socialist bloc, the Customs Department will send notices inviting household heads to the office of the Customs Department (at 159, Ba Trieu Street, Hai Ba Trung Precinct) to receive the authorizations and goods receipt books (for regular shipments and receipts of goods) or the authorizations for only one single shipment and receipt of goods (in case of irregular shipments and receipts).

2. When coming to receive the authorizations and goods receipt books, it is necessary to carry along household registration books and people's certificates (identity cards).

3. Goods receipt books are valid for many years. Whenever a book is used up, the holder will only have to report to the Customs Department for the issuance of a new one without having to apply for another authorization [to receive goods]. Whenever there is some change in the family members' status, the holder will only have to bring the goods receipt books together with the household registration book to the Customs Department for adjustment. A fee of 50 (fifty) dong must be paid each time a goods receipt book is issued or renewed.

4. Authorizations for irregular shipments or receipts of goods are valid for only one single shipment or receipt of goods. Afterward, if the holder wants to send or receive goods again, he will have to apply again for another authorization by the Municipal People's Committee.

5. When sending or receiving goods, the household head or a family member shall present the goods receipt book or the Municipal People's Committee authorization to send or receive a single batch of goods (in case of an irregular shipment or receipt of goods) together with the people's certificate to the customs organ at the entry port (airport, harbor or post office) at the goods shipment or receipt place in order to fulfill customs formalities.

6. The Customs Department will begin to issue goods receipt books as of 1 April 1983.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI VFF MASS MEETING SUPPORTS PRAGUE CONGRESS

#K071224 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Report with portions recorded on 6 Jun Hanoi VFF Committee mass meeting]

[Summary] "Dear listeners, today, 6 June, the Hanoi VFF Committee held a solemn mass meeting to support the world congress for peace and life and against nuclear war to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia."

Attending the meeting were Professor Phan Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Committee of the VFF, representatives of political parties, mass organizations, the armed forces, scientists, technicians, religious groups, and representatives of various people's strata of Hanoi.

In his opening speech, Professor Phan Khac Quang said:

[Begin Phan Khac Quang recording] Dear presidium members, elder brothers and sisters, and comrades; our people throughout the country regard the maintenance of world peace and life and the struggle against a nuclear war as a very important task of mankind. We are all well aware that the Soviet Union, through its various rational and constructive peace proposals, is a real protector of peace, while the United States, through its various dark schemes, is a destroyer of peace. Our people, as well as other peoples in the world, are duty bound to contribute to maintaining peace and opposing a nuclear war in order to protect life. We are assembled here today to understand more clearly the significance of the Prague World Congress and the Soviet constructive peace initiatives. [end recording]

"After listening to journalist Thanh Tin's report on the world people's struggle movement for peace, the meeting adopted a resolution which was read by lawyer (Tran Kim Ly) who said:"

[Begin Tran Kim Ly recording] We representatives of various agencies, mass organizations, and people's strata assembled here today, unanimously adopt the following points:

1. Vehemently denounce and resolutely oppose the adventurous and irresponsible policy of the U.S. administration in pursuing the arms race, seeking to break the world balance of nuclear weapons, creating tension in the world,

threatening security of nations, and pushing mankind toward the scourge of genocide by a nuclear war.

2. Wholeheartedly welcome and totally support various constructive and goodwill peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member countries, and the 28 May 1983 statement of the Soviet Government on problems relating to nuclear missiles in Europe.

3. Warmly welcome and fully support resolution of the Indochinese countries summit and initiatives of the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference, which are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

4. Wholeheartedly welcome and positively support the world congress for peace and life and against nuclear war to be held soon in Prague.

Together with people throughout the country, the Hanoi people are determined to strengthen solidarity with the Lao, Kampuchean, Soviet, and peace-loving peoples throughout the world, to positively contribute to building socialism and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland, struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. [end recording]

The mass meeting concluded with the shouting of various slogans welcoming the Prague world congress, supporting the Soviet peace initiatives and the Indochinese countries' peace proposals.

CSO: 4209/416

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO SUPPLY AID

BK151218 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Report by Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Hanoi, June 15 (AFP)--Six European countries are continuing to supply aid to Vietnam despite its intervention in Cambodia, well informed sources said here today. Sweden, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Finland have continued to provide assistance although other countries halted their help after Vietnamese troops helped to topple the Khmer Rouge regime in early 1979, they said.

Belgium and Vietnam have an agreement of cooperation. Informed sources said that 44 Vietnamese university students will be trained in Belgium this year in such fields and electronics. [sentence as received] Brussels also agreed to provide emergency aid of 2 million Belgian francs (400,000 U.S. dollars) through the United Nations in the wake of last year's typhoons. Government backing has also been provided for a 1 billion Belgian franc (20 million dollar) private project, signed in December 1981, to provide 16 locomotives for Vietnam. The informed sources said that the Belgian Government has loaned Hanoi 25 percent of the purchase price and guaranteed a complementary credit for the remaining 75 percent. Belgium had also guaranteed a private credit of 500 million Belgian francs (10 million dollars) for the construction of a textile mill by a German-Italian-Belgian consortium. Belgian non-governmental organizations (NGOS), notably Oxfam-Belgique and Solidarite-Socialiste, which are co-financed by the government, have about two million dollars' worth of projects under way.

Denmark has maintained five projects approved before 1979 but has not undertaken any new work since then, Danish diplomats here said. Vietnam, with 658.7 million kroner' (73.1 million dollars' by today's exchange rate) worth of aid, is one of the five principal recipients of Danish aid funds. Of the total, 242.5 million kroner (26.9 million dollars) was in the form of grants and 35 million kroner (3.8 million dollars) as humanitarian assistance. The two major projects were a 213.5 million krone (23.7 million dollar) cement works about 100 km (166 miles) north of Hanoi and a 187.4 million krone (20.8 million dollar) sugar refinery 100 km (166 miles) northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, the diplomats said. Other Danish-backed

projects included a water supply system at Dalat, and a fish cannery and fertilizer plant, both at Ho Chi Minh City. The last loan between Denmark and Vietnam was signed in April 1982. Interest free, these loans are repayable in 25 years with a grace period of 10 years. Danish NGO's have been providing modest assistance for hospitals and creches and 40 Danish technicians are still in Vietnam. But their projects are scheduled to be finished by next year, the sources said.

The Netherlands has been fulfilling an aid agreement signed in 1976 for help with reconstruction, according to the Dutch Embassy here. The agreement, which allowed for 28 million dollars in grants and loans, was due to end in 1985. Since 1979, the Netherlands has agreed to new projects only if they were in the humanitarian-assistance field. The Hague has put 10 million dollars into a hydraulic project with the World Bank at Dam Tieng, in the south, and has provided 2.7 million dollars for a health institute project with the World Health Organisation at Ho Chi Minh City. A 2.5 million dollar credit for a Mekong committee project. Dutch food aid registered nine million dollars in grants between 1977-79, plus a 1.5 million dollar loan in 1980. Emergency aid totalled 2.7 million dollars from 1975 to 1983. The Netherlands gave 15 million dollars for projects by the Holland-Vietnam medical committee while government-funded inter-university programs have been allocated 4.2 million dollars.

Finland continued to vote new credits for Vietnam after 1979, with about 7.3 million dollars' worth this year alone. The largest project, requiring 90 specialists, is the construction of ship-repair yard at Pha Rung near Haiphong under a 33 million dollar grant, the Finnish Embassy here said.

France signed a protocol in 1981 for loans of 200 million French francs (27 million dollars), which have been blocked because of problems with debt settlement. French cooperation with Vietnam is worth about 10 million francs (1.35 million dollars) a year, according to one estimate.

Sweden gave more than 2 billion French francs (270 million dollars) for an ultra-modern paper mill and has decided to provide 730 million French francs (986,000) in the form of grants between now and 1985.

CSO: 4200/651

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

WORLD YOUTH DELEGATIONS' VISIT--Hanoi, VNA, 7 May--The visiting delegations of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] and the International Union of Students [IUS] arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on 5 May. The W.F.D.Y. delegation is led by its president Walid Masri and the I.U.S. delegation by its secretary general, Srinivasan Kunalan. Pham Chanh Truc, secretary of the city committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, received and briefed the delegations on the youth movement in the city. On the same day, more than 500 representatives of the city's youth held a meeting at the youth cultural centre to welcome the visiting delegations and demonstrate their solidarity with world democratic youth in the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. [Text] [OW130149 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 7 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4000/134

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HOANG QUOC VIET ADDRESSES LAI CHAU VFF CONGRESS

BK041155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Lai Chau provincial fatherland front held its fifth congress from 31 May-2 June to review its past activities and set forth tasks to be carried out by the front in the period ahead. Attending the congress were Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; and a representative of the National Construction Front of Phong Saly--a Lao province which has established brotherhood with Lai Chau.

As for the orientation for tasks of the provincial front in the period ahead, the congress especially stressed the need to constantly consolidate and strength the solidarity between nationalities and between the army and the people; heighten vigilance in frustrating all the enemy's crafty tricks; and develop the combined strength of national solidarity bloc in the province in building Lai Chau into a province which is rich economically, strong in national defense, and stable in political security so that it can serve as a shield to firmly defend the fatherland's northwestern border.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet warmly commended the compatriots of various nationalities in Lai Chau for their past great, all-round achievements. The comrade earnestly urged the compatriots to develop their tradition of remaining united to build Lai Chau into an impregnable bastion at the northwestern border, thus being worthy of the trust, love and desire of our compatriots nationwide.

CSO: 4209/416

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Mar 83 pp 15-17, 21

[Article by Do Duy Thuong: "On the 52nd Birthday of HCMCYU, 26 Mar 1931-26 Mar 1983: HCMCYU and Communist Youths' Projects"]

[Text] As an able servant of the party, and a component of the proletarian dictatorship system, the HCMCYU [Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union] plays a great role in transforming various youth forces--first of all, that of young workers--into creative assault groups to build the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. The political report to the Fourth HCMCYU Congress said, "In all fronts, young workers always are the center of the emulation movement, an assault force of the working class, and a vanguard contributor to socialist reform and socialist building." Under the motto, "creative labor, thriftiness, and overfulfillment of state plans," many activities of the young workers' movement have taken shape and become formulas for proselytizing young workers, such as Communist Youths' Projects (CYP); Young Locomotives; skills contests; Exhibitions on Scientific and Technical Creations by Youths, etc. One of these activities, CYP, which nearly all union organizations have regularly and extensively guided for years, has achieved clear-cut success. CYP is a union activity designed to attract large numbers of youths, and promote their revolutionary assault role in carrying out production plans within their own units.

Union-sponsored projects generally are the ones playing an important role in production, or projects, or production plans, which need concentrated guidance in order to achieve completion within the schedule. Through CYP's, the union trains youths to become laborers with a sense of mastery, striving to fulfill plans in a better manner, and ahead of schedule. A CYP is a place where young persons acquire a new labor behavior, a sense of labor discipline, and abilities to attain high yields and raise vocational skills. It also is a place where young persons are taught love for the collective life, and the spirit of socialist cooperation and emulation.

Following stints at a number of CYP's, many youths have achieved all-round adulthood; many youth collectives have been consolidated and have achieved better quality activities; and the ranks of union cadres have matured in all respects, thus enabling the union to thrive on firmer and stronger foundations. And, in guiding CYP's, our union has increasingly taken part in production management, with a more realistic and efficient economic and technical approach.

Production units usually discuss ways to implement plans on the very first days of the year. At the same time, union officials at nearly all union basic installations and chapters, especially those inside factories, enterprises, and worksites, discuss with management organs to find out which parts of their production plans can be singled out as CYP's. Following agreement between union officials and unit managers, CYP's often are legalized through bilateral contracts signed by union secretaries and enterprise directors. A CYP is considered an emulation target between various union chapters and the union basic installation which takes up the project.

Since the liberation of the south and national reunification, 2 movements alone --that of "laborers volunteering to build the fatherland" (1975-77), and that of "3 assaults to achieve collective mastery" (1978-80)--sponsored 101,000 CYP's. In the Second 5-Year-Plan (1976-80), the union sponsored each year an average 20,000 CYP's, while each year a union basic installation in industry did an average 3 to 4 CYP's, many of which were completed in from 1 day to 1 to 2 months ahead of schedule.

In the first 2 months of the Third 5-Year Plan, union organizations in industrial installations sponsored 26,061 CYP's, including 1,503 to salute the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress, and 1,535 CYP's to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union, and a forthcoming friendship and solidarity meeting between Vietnamese and Soviet youths. CYP's in industrial production usually focus on manufacturing products, or selling finished products, including machinery, equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, materials, etc. In capital construction, they boldly welcome projects or major project components. In transportation, they emphasize loads which exceed the norm, or adequate use of all means of transportation. Some CYP's are completed within a week, yielding hundreds of thousands of dong. A review of CYP's in 22 provinces, cities, and over 60 union installations in the Industrial Construction and Transportation Enterprise showed that a CYP usually lasted from 1 to 2 weeks, and yielded from 300-400,000 dong to 500-600,000 dong. In the past, CYP's existed in name only, because they heavily underscored political mobilization, simply enrolling youths in public interest and public welfare projects. By contrast, CYP's are now more concerned with economic efficiency, training, education, and formation of a new man. Since 1981, nearly all CYP's in the capital construction sector have been contracted out from beginning to end, while industrial and transportation jobs have undergone accurate economic accounting. In 1982, contracting accounted for 30 percent of all CYP's completed. This was a fairly important change in union work, switching from administrative generalities to economic and technical aspects, and broader union participation in economic management.

That change can be seen in union activities during 1981-82 in industrial and building installations, such as the Hon Gai Coal Corporation, the Thai Nguyen Iron-Steel Complex, and Building Corporation 14 in Ho Chi Minh City and other localities. In 1981, union installations in the Hon Gai Coal Corporation sponsored 777 CYP's, earning 2,593,202 dong for the state, and receiving a 52,780 dong award, in return. Union organizations in the Hon Gai Coal Transportation Enterprise sponsored the planning and building of a local viaduct worth 43,000 dong, which was completed ahead of schedule. Union members working on the project increased their income by 1.5 to 1.7 times, and saved 1,500 kgs of iron and steel, while the union fund earned 4,000 dong. These were striking accomplishments in CYP management.

At Building Corporation 14, encouraged by successful CYP contracting at the basic level, the union undertook in 1982 the La Nga sugar factory building project, and the union secretary at General Building Corporation 1 has been elected director. In a year, this CYP has achieved firm progress. It has fulfilled the 1982 state plan. Recently, union organizations at Building Corporation 14 held a meeting to review CYP contracting achievements, and the valuable lessons they have learned have attested to the notable progress of the youth's revolutionary assault role on the battlefield of economic construction.

At the outset, CYP's were sponsored by union basic installations; later, provincial and municipal union organizations took over, sponsoring important and large-scale projects, such as the Thong Nhat Railway CYP (1976) of the Central Communications and Transportation Union organization; the Vinh-Cua Lo Railway Repair Project of Nghe Tinh Province's youths, and the project on digging the Diem Vong underground irrigation ditch of Quang Ninh Province's youths, etc. The union's guiding role in the Thong Nhat railway building project, in which nearly 20,000 union members from the communications and transportation workers) was a victory for the determination to turn "revolutionary heroism in combat into creative labor to build the nation," following years of war. With 400 days and nights of enthusiastic, urgent, and stirring work, youth forces have contributed to carrying out a great amount of work, within the schedule, to the great joy of the people of the entire nation, then poised to greet the success of the Fourth Party Congress. The railway that after nearly a quarter of a century of separation connected Hanoi with Ho Chi Minh City, expressed the Vietnamese people's commitment to national reunification. Also on this worksite, union installations undertook and brought to completion 413 CYP's at the basic level, averaging 16 CYP's per year for each installation, while working on the large-scale project. Through the latter, the youths have achieved clear progress: 3,000 youths have become technical workers; 3,212 have been promoted to higher positions and higher wages; 520 have been admitted to the union, and 45 union members have been admitted to the party.

In recent years, the HCMCYU has concentrated on sponsoring the building of key power plants of the state plan, including the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station CYP, and the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Station CYP on the Da River. In the past 2 years (1981-82), tens of thousands of young workers from many provinces and cities have been sent by the union into these projects for labor purposes. Under the motto, "For tomorrow's electric flow," many provincial and municipal union basic installations at industrial enterprises have agreed to repair equipment, trucks and machinery for the project, where young scientific and technical cadres have conducted research activities. The cities of Hanoi and Haiphong, the Provinces of Hai Hung, Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, and Bac Thai, and youths of the communications and transportation sector, etc., have sent into these projects political song groups, food, fuel, essential consumer goods, and other needed supplies. The provincial and municipal union organization's material and moral assistance reflects both the duty, and supportive emotional feelings toward CYP's, on the part of union organizations and members nationwide.

At the worksites, emulation movements have been launched, emulation pledges among units, or between Soviet specialists and Vietnamese workers have been signed to speed up the building of project components. The spirit of solidarity and unity, and the great support of the Soviet party, government and

people for the Vietnamese people and youths have materialized in a sprightly manner at the "friendship" projects. Friendly and also nuptial relations have developed. Soviet and Vietnamese youths have held "friendship" activities involving culture, sports, meetings at Russian language clubs, sessions to narrate folk stories, etc.

At the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station CYP, in 1982, youths from various worksite union installations undertook hundreds of CYP's through total contracting. They see these small projects as achievements to which they must contribute, in which they find honor, and for which they are responsible. CYP's amounted to 58 million dong in 1981, and over 100 million dong in 1982; other projects undertaken by union basic installations have achieved similar progress, as recorded nationwide; for instance, the building of the frame of the 53.07 meters-high main factory, and its 200 meters-high chimney; and the assembling of machines at Furnaces 1 and 2. There, high-pressure young welders have broken records on welding quality. For instance, at Furnace 1, only 1 out of 3,000 high-pressure welding connections (at 145 atmospheres during 5 minutes) were defective; the polishing of granitoid walls at the main factory has reached a 300 percent increase in output. Basic union installations through the project also held a contest under the theme, "high output, excellent management," for various jobs--brick laying, car driving, shoveling, bulldozing, machine assembling... The contest, which lasted 90 days and nights in the 4th quarter of 1982, contributed mostly to speeding up the building pace, and the assembling of Machine Unit 1, to enable it to produce electricity in 1983.

At the CYP building the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Station on the Da River--a project which has received nationwide encouragement and support, and provincial youths' assistance--the young urgently worked through 90 days and nights to dam up the Da River. They worked until 1300 hours on 12 January 1982, when Phase 1 of the movement ended successfully, reflecting the strong and valiant spirit of heroic labor, and profound Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. This fact will go down in history as "the project of the century," a hallmark in building socialism on Vietnamese territory.

Besides these two nationally supported CYP's, union members involved in building the Bim Son Cement Factory (Thanh Hoa), the Thang Long Bridge, the Joint Petroleum Enterprise and other projects in support of petroleum production, the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Station, etc., have done their level best to raise labor output, and overfulfill norms on building pace. Union activities are focused on two main aspects of the movement of "creative labor and thriftiness," using many forms and measures to mobilize assault youths to take part in key components of production plans. These activities on the part of the HCMCYU and the youth movement in CYP's are all designed to help overfulfill state plans, promptly put the projects into commission, bring about economic efficiency, and ably serve the nation's economy.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI MEETING DISCUSSES EMULATION TASKS

BK070620 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] On 6 June, the CPV Central Committee Emulation Department held a meeting in Hanoi of trade union leaders and secretaries and heads and deputy heads of emulation boards of various sectors at the central level to review emulation work in 1982, study Directive No. 144-CP of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on organizing a socialist patriotic emulation movement for 1983 and the 1983-85 period, and discuss plans for celebrating the 35th anniversary of Uncle Ho's appeal to the people for participation in the patriotic emulation movement, 11 June 1948-11 June 1983.

The conference reviewed experiences in leading, guiding, and organizing the 1982 emulation movement, and affirmed: During the past year, the socialist patriotic emulation movement has developed in almost all sectors, localities, and production establishments and contributed to successfully achieving many state plan norms. Many positive factors and progressive examples have emerged from the movement. However, its development has been irregular due to the failure of many sectors, localities, and production establishments to understand that it is a mass revolutionary movement.

The conferees studied and understood Directive No. 144-CP and exchanged experiences with a view to making the movement be even more profound, widespread, and successful in the years to come.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's patriotic emulation appeal, the conference discussed plans and measures for propagating his emulation advice, launching a seething patriotic emulation drive throughout the country, and ensuring that it will be well led and organized and obtain satisfactory results.

The conference also discussed some specific measures for recommending outstanding individuals and collectives for citation by the state as labor heroes on the occasion of this year's 2 September National Day.

CSO: 4209/416

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COORDINATION OF CLASS STRUGGLE WITH STRUGGLE BETWEEN TWO ROADS REVIEWED

Hanoi TRIET HOC in Vietnamese No 1 Mar 83 pp 43-65

[Article by Tran Con: "Awareness of the Class Struggle and the Struggle Between Two Roads in our Country at the Present Time"]

[Text] Based on Russia's practical experiences after the October Revolution, Lenin reiterated many times that the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie did not yet end after the proletariat had seized power or, in other words, that this struggle did not yet come to a close under the proletarian regime as the opportunistic elements thought but was still going on intensely and complicatedly in many spheres of social life. He also stressed: "Proletarian dictatorship is the continuation of the class struggle of the proletariat under new forms. This is a key point which has not been understood."¹

Realities in the countries which have followed the path of the Russian October Revolution have demonstrated that the abovementioned conclusion by Lenin not only held true for Russia but also has had an international and universal meaning. It is very regrettable that so far not everyone has understood that "key point."

To our knowledge, due to a change in the correlation of forces, the theme, form, nature and mission of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie before and after the seizure of power [by the proletariat] had also undergone fundamental changes. If, in the past, the proletariat viewed the class struggle as one revolving round the problem of smashing the state machinery of the ruling class, then the subsequent struggle between the newly victorious proletariat and the newly defeated bourgeoisie would revolve round the task of safeguarding and strengthening the [new] administration and organizing and building a new life in order to ensure an everlasting victory for socialism and to advance gradually and firmly to communism.

Though the bourgeoisie had just been defeated, this did not mean that it had become empty-handed. According to Lenin, after being defeated, the bourgeoisie still possessed many forces which should not be disregarded and which included capital and money (things that could not be completely confiscated), managerial experiences, relationships with the intelligentsia and technical cadres, military knowledge and international relationships...; moreover, in countries

... socialism had not yet developed fully, the bourgeois strength still lay in the small-scale production of goods because with its development tendency, this production system would inevitably and "spontaneously give birth to capitalism and the bourgeoisie every day and hour." Though Russia was at that time an average capitalist country in Europe, she still remained an "ocean sea" of small producers.

Stalin also said later on that the capitalist roots "lay right in the small-scale production system in cities and especially in the rural areas." The reason is that as long as the small-scale production of goods exists, there will be persons who manage to "thrive" by carrying out underhand commercial dealings, usury and illegal business activities and by hiring and exploiting workers.... These are what both Lenin and Stalin called "spontaneous capitalist forces of small-scale production."

Historic experiences have demonstrated that the bourgeoisie will never resign itself to giving up its lost paradise. Taking advantage of their remaining strength, the bourgeois who have evaded reform will try to connect with the spontaneous capitalist forces which have taken shape in order to oppose the working class and the socialist road chosen by the people.

It does not follow that once the proletarian dictatorship is established, the socialist road opened to a country is to advance directly toward socialism but that there still will be a possibility of reverting to the old path or, in Lenin's words, a "possibility for capitalism to recover." In this respect, the outcome will depend on the leadership abilities of the ruling party. If the political party of the working class firmly holds on to the proletarian dictatorship, if it conducts a thorough revolution of production relationships and if it paves the way for the production forces' development in order to build the socialist base and superstructure gradually and steadily, the socialist road will develop smoothly and favorably; on the contrary, if the proletarian dictatorship is slackened off in the political, economic, cultural and ideological fields so that the bourgeoisie and the spontaneous capitalist forces may develop and spread far and wide, encroaching on the socialist battlegrounds one by one and proceeding from quantity to quality and from spontaneity to consciousness, the socialist development road will then become tortuous and will even run the risk of retrogressing to its departure point. This was precisely the reason why after the seizure of power by the working class, Lenin said that the question of "who is the victor and who is vanquished" between socialism and capitalism had not yet been resolved thoroughly.

Stalin also called the struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie during that period a struggle between two roads--socialist and capitalist. There have also been many opinions that the concept of "struggle between the two roads" is merely a complement to and a development of the concept of class struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie during the transition to socialism. The first reason [in these opinions] is that the core theme which thoroughly permeates the struggle between the two classes at this time [transitional period] is no longer the question of seizing or holding power as previously but is a struggle to steer the country exactly into the socialist

... away from this orbit. Naturally, once the socialist orbit is lost, the bourgeoisie will not hesitate to seize power to guide the country into the capitalist orbit. The second reason is that the social struggle between the two roads is wider than that of the class struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie because the socialist road is followed not only by the working class but also by the collectivized peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia while the capitalist road is followed not only by the bourgeoisie but also by the reactionary forces and the specialists' henchmen and, especially in countries with a small-scale production, also by spontaneous capitalist forces. It is precisely the bourgeoisie and the spontaneous capitalist forces in the small-scale production system who are the most fanatical advocates of the capitalist development and who constitute its class and social bases.

Thus, during the transition to socialism in each country, the concept of class struggle and that of the struggle between the two roads may be used as synonyms but it is absolutely impossible to conceive of a class struggle detached from the struggle between the two roads and also of a struggle between the two roads deviating from the class struggle. For the class struggle during the transition to socialism in each country is, by nature, precisely a struggle to continuously solve the problem of "who wins over whom" between the socialist and capitalist roads.

Relatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles of class struggle in the realities in our country, the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates (1970) pointed out problems having the nature of a law concerning the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in our country during the transition to socialism.

Starting from the greatest characteristic of our country which is the direct advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production without going through the capitalist stage, our party has indicated that the characteristic of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in our country is "to coordinate transformation with construction, politics with economy, peace with violence, persuasion with compulsion and education with administrative measures... in which the advance from small-scale production toward large-scale socialist production is a protracted and complex undertaking which will have a decisive meaning to the complete victory of socialism in our country."³

To advance small-scale production toward a large-scale socialist one, the essence of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads is, at this point, not only to deprive the bourgeoisie of its ownership of production means and to suppress its opposition but also to firmly hold on to the proletarian dictatorship, to develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership and to simultaneously conduct three revolutions--production relationships revolution, scientific-technical revolution occupies the key position and the vigorous promotion of socialist industrialization is the central task throughout the transitional period--with the objective of building a socialist system of collective ownership, a large-scale socialist production, a new culture and a new socialist man.

...the above-mentioned basic theme of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads, the Congress pointed out that these struggles are intense and complex ones aimed at solving the problem of 'who will win' between the working class and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist and capitalist roads in our country."

...the class struggle at this stage is not a method of "public discussion and trial" but involves all that can be done to take small-scale production rapidly to large-scale socialist production. To implement the revolutionary line of the party means to conduct a class struggle. Each step forward on the socialist road must be a regressive step and a failure on the capitalist one. For this reason, Le Duan said: "Every line and the various policies, guidelines of the party and state aimed at carrying out the three revolutionary lines are all organizational forms aimed at managing the entire national economy and social life have the concrete and lively meaning of a class struggle."

...the above that the socialist revolutionary line of our party is one involving a firm stand on the working class' position and that the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads be carried to the end. In this respect, there is absolutely no room for both a "leftist" opportunist viewpoint which wants to abolish immediately various economic components still useful during the transition, and for the "rightist" opportunist viewpoint which wants to reconcile or obliterate the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads.

...as admitted in the political report to the Fifth National Congress of the Party--the principal shortcoming of our party in the past was its failure to promptly materialize the general and economic lines set forth by the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates, then, in another respect, we also must have committed a shortcoming by failing to materialize the relationship between the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads and to guarantee the implementation of the party lines and also by failing to properly educate party members and the masses to enable them to correctly understand these struggles.

...the Fourth Congress indicated not only a comprehensive theme for the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads but also their intensity, complexity and protraction. It is very regrettable that this problem was afterwards rarely reiterated even by the party presses.

The fact that this problem has been scarcely taught and mentioned has induced people to think that because of the small size of the bourgeoisie in our country, the class struggle question has gradually become a thing of the past and is no longer a matter of concern; some others believe that since the struggle between the two roads in our country is aimed mainly at advancing all-out production to large-scale socialist production, everything we are doing (to take small-scale to large-scale production) has naturally had the substance of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads so that it is no longer necessary to speak about these struggles.

Let us see whether the bourgeoisie in our country is still young and weak in comparison with the bourgeoisie in industrially developed countries and whether it is consequently no longer strong enough to oppose the working class. If we consider the bourgeoisie in North Vietnam in 1954, we will find out that it is true that it did not have enough strength to resist the working class and the socialist road. An overall glance will show that during the period it was subjected to a reform, the national bourgeoisie submitted to the transformation without displaying any fierce reaction except in the "humanism-literary works" [Nhan Van, Giai Phaam] case in 1956-57 when some members of the bourgeois intelligentsia conspired to request a share in the party leadership but were nipped in the bud. During the resistance against America for national salvation, though the enemy launched many groups of spies and special forces in the attempt to disrupt our rear areas, social order and political security were, generally speaking, always maintained in North Vietnam, which proves that the enemy scheme went bankrupt because he did not have any class and social basis for such activities. Therefore, the thorniest question confronting North Vietnam's advance after basically completing socialist transformation was to manage to take small-scale production to a large scale but not yet to wrestle with the bourgeoisie.

But there has been some change in the situation ever since our entire country has been reunified and been advancing toward socialism. Though not overestimating the strength of the bourgeoisie in South Vietnam, we should not either ignore it. We have abolished the comprador bourgeoisie and capitalist trade and transformed a large number of capitalist industrial enterprises into joint state-private ones; nevertheless, due to a loose management over the past few years, capitalist trade has again tended to recover and to monopolize the market and prices. In reality, the bourgeoisie in South Vietnam is now representing only one of five national economic components (which are the state-operated economy, the collective economy, the joint state-private economy, the individual economy of small producers and the private economy of a capitalistic nature). However, to our knowledge, the state-operated economy in Ho Chi Minh City has so far been able to control only 25 percent of the total amount of merchandise and the remainder is still in the private traders' hands; this suffices to prove that they are a class which cannot yet be relegated to the annals of history and that the struggle on the circulation front between the socialist and capitalist roads is still tremendously fierce.

Noteworthy is the fact that the majority of the South Vietnamese bourgeoisie--especially the big bourgeois--are Vietnamese of Chinese descent. Under the U.S.-puppet regime, these bourgeois managed to grasp the most important sectors of the national economy and many of them became rich at a record speed in wartime. They were bourgeois who were not only artful in commercial enterprise but also versed in bribing the contemporary authorities and winning them to their side. It was they who authored that kind of philosophy which reeked of pragmatism and which held that "there is nothing in the world which cannot be bought if one knows to pay an appropriate price."

Ever since the liberation of South Vietnam, by exercising the art of launching false rumors and counterfeiting goods and by resorting to the tricks of

speculation, hoarding, raising prices and arbitrarily grading and pricing goods, this bourgeoisie has often given a rough time to the state-operated economy and the masses' life; not a few of our cadres and party members who had been put to the test under showers of bombs and shells but were not subdued by the enemy's military power have now been felled by the "sugar-coated bullets" of the Chinese guys in Cho Lon.

Since the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles are now plotting the use of the reactionary elements in this bourgeoisie as an underground army to sabotage our socioeconomic order, the struggle in this domain cannot possibly be confined to the class realm but must also have a national character. For this reason, arming our cadres and party members with only a class concept will really prove insufficient.

In North Vietnam, the bourgeoisie had, so to speak, "gone down in history" for more than 20 years. However, if one admits a law which was once discovered by Lenin and which said that "small-scale production spontaneously gives birth to capitalist and the bourgeoisie," then--in nearly 30 years of existence under socialism (reckoning from 1951) and especially over the past few years, because of a shortcoming committed in slackening off economic management and partly because it [small-scale production] has been allowed to freely develop (in the fields of small industry and handicrafts, servicing activities and small trade--willy-nilly, this small-scale production has naturally given birth to a series of spontaneous capitalist factors and new bourgeois.

If we follow the economic situation attentively, we will find that the market situation in North Vietnam is being subjected to very complex developments and changes. Some organs responsible for socioeconomic management in Hanoi have revealed that in recent years the Hanoi market has undergone very important changes which worry us: The socialist market is being narrowed down little by little while the unorganized one is expanding continuously in both the wholesale and retail fields and is covering even strategic goods within the state management scope. Once upon a time the socialist trade occupied more than 90 percent of the retail market in Hanoi and controlled almost all the wholesale of staple goods. But over the past few years, the commercial enterprise segment belonging to private traders has developed rapidly in terms of both the turnover and the ratio it represents in the market control. In 1981, the actual wholesale turnover of private traders surpassed that of the state-operated trade and restaurant business. Through commercial dealings, private traders have grasped a very large amount of money and reaped too great a profit. An important point which deserves our attention is the fact that at present private traders have not only extended their retailing activities to almost all kinds of goods but have also taken hold of the wholesale sector and been frantically competing with the socialist trade over certain types of goods and important areas both in cities and the countryside. For example, the Long Quan-Bac Qui market is becoming the most important wholesale and retail place in North Vietnam. The Market Management Board has said that this market's turnover in the first quarter of 1981 was as follows: The sale value of the state-operated trade and marketing cooperatives was 8.5 million [dong] and that of private traders was 24.1 million [dong]. The turnover of private traders here was thus three times bigger than that of the socialist trade but was in reality much higher.

faced with so strong a development in the free market situation, there have been different opinions: Some people believe that it is a "new economic policy" or a normal phenomenon during the transitional period while, on the contrary, many others hold that though the free market is still necessary in the present stage, it must be managed tightly otherwise numerous negative factors will emerge and disrupt the socioeconomic order.

It is true that we cannot yet deny the existence of the individual economy and free market. The simplistic view which advocated the use of administrative measures to obliterate the individual economy and free market in any area whatever had also paid a high price. In essence, socialism does not advocate the elimination of an economy of a private nature but only wants to abolish the system of private ownership of principal means--that is, to abolish the economic form of using hired labor. But we cannot yet eliminate even the form of using hired labor immediately in the present stage because we now have a surplus labor which cannot be fully used by the state. (Since there are now in Hanoi about more than 100,000 people who are either jobless or do not have a stable job), we are being compelled to encourage persons having capital and production means and experiences to undertake to attract this surplus labor to the production sector in order to contribute to partly reducing the number of unemployed people and that of social evils which are likely to befall those who "eat on the sly when hungry and act recklessly when poor."

Thus the individual production, private services, household's sideline business and free market--which are closely related concepts--still have an active role in the socialist economy, especially at the beginning of the transition. It is also necessary to assert that the free market is part of the social market and that if organized and managed well, it will positively contribute to circulating goods and promoting production and life, especially in those domains which the socialist trade cannot yet reach or does not need to grasp. But allowing it to boom freely and to spread widely as it is now cannot be considered a normal event for the following reasons:

First, the currently unorganized free market is a place of dishonest commercial dealings as well as an environment propitious to illegal activities. Private traders obtain goods by different means such as personally going out to buy goods at places where they exist and then hiring state-owned vehicles to carry them home, buying goods from underhand dealers and intermediaries, waiting for the seller's arrival by previous appointment or making hand-to-hand purchases and sales without taking the goods home or, in case they have to be taken home, dispersing them in many places.

Apart from the abovementioned usual commercial forms, we have found that many other commercial forms which had long been repressed on completion of the socialist transformation in North Vietnam have now reappeared. For example, smuggling connections with foreign countries have been formed in many stages with many ramifications and participants and in conjunction with the dollar, gold, silver and opium traffic and with organizations designed to help people cross the frontier. People specialized in commercial swindling and in selling and producing bogus goods and ration stamps and coupons have combined their

trading activities with the act of storing stolen property and smuggled goods and harboring prostitutes and have conspired with train or ship pilots, drivers and state employees to steal public property. Recently, there has appeared a new type of traders whose specialty is to establish meticulous and intricate connections to consume important volumes of state goods under the form of consumption of products covered by plans B and C and of two-way exchange of goods, thereby turning planned goods into unplanned ones, transforming goods with directed prices into ones with agreed, higher prices and taking advantage of the state's shortcomings to make a very great profit.

Second, there has emerged in society a class of upstarts who have thrived quickly through speculation and illegal trading activities--a new commercial bourgeoisie. Over the past few years, the ranks of free traders have increased very greatly in numbers. According to the data given by the Statistical Branch and Market Management Board of Hanoi, from 1978 to 1981, the number of people who, to our knowledge, had shifted to commercial activities doubled from 17,000 to 35,000. Because of our inadvertence, many persons have continuously expanded the scope of their commercial activities and have achieved huge turnovers and actually made a very large profit. There are in Hanoi thousands of households [each] with a turnover of hundreds of thousands of dong and a real profit of some tens of thousands of dong per month. The restaurant and special products sector including noodle-soup and coffee shops...is often engaged concurrently in smuggling activities with an everincreasing turnover and actual profit. Many households have accumulated a capital ranging to the million [dong]. However, contrary to the former bourgeoisie, this new bourgeoisie is not boastful but usually covers up its commercial activities in a discreet manner and instead of fully using its accumulated capital for reproduction purposes, it converts a large portion of this capital into gold, silver and foreign currency or uses it to buy houses, lands and everyday comforts and to make extravagant expenditures.... Their goods are scattered in many places instead of being concentrated in their shops or private houses. They are precisely a new bourgeois class who is exploiting the consumers and seriously encroaching on the socialist interests, thus eroding the economic management mechanism of our state and dragging a number of cadres and manual and office workers of the state into the path of degradation. (In Hanoi, cadres and state employees were involved in 42.7 percent of the total number of major violation cases subjected to legal proceedings in 1981.)

Thus, the spontaneous capitalist forces of today have given birth not to a proper bourgeoisie as it did at the outset but to a new bourgeois class which uses circulation and distribution as its field of activity, which earns its living through dishonest commercial dealings and which considers enjoyments to be the ultimate goal of life. This new bourgeoisie has chosen such a path for itself because in its lifetime it had witnessed with its own eyes two bourgeois transformations--one in North Vietnam in the past and another currently in South Vietnam. Experiences have taught them that whenever the state is in difficulty is when it is easiest to make a fortune provided that a skillful camouflage is used and that the wealth amassed is scattered swiftly. Though having just joined the traders' ranks, many persons have recently grown rich very quickly because our pricing policy contains loopholes while on our part we have been unable to control them strictly because they have resorted to clever

methods of concealment. One of these forms of concealment is the extensive use of the network of small traders who lend them a hand. Between the big and small traders a very versatile mechanism of business activities has taken shape spontaneously and has enabled these traders to coordinate with each other, to support each other and to compete with each other while covering up and protecting each other from state control.

Based from the abovementioned facts, it can be asserted that circulation, distribution and the free market are being a blazing battlefield for the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads.

The bad trend of activities on the free market has not only caused damage to the economy but has also exerted a bad influence on other fields, especially in the cultural-ideological domain and concerning the way of living. Though the new culture and the socialist thought has now been playing a leading, predominant role in our society, we must know that in the daily relationships among human beings, there is still pretty much room with the necessary conditions for nonsocialist thoughts to develop. Everyone of us listens to the radio in the morning, reads newspapers at noon and watches television in the evening.... All of these media convey to us thoughts and sentiments of patriotism, of love for socialism and of pure and bright proletarian internationalism. But we have only to step out of our houses or offices to see unseemly sights and hear unpleasant sounds and witness relationships based on compulsory "reciprocity." Exactly as recognized by the resolution of the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates, "there are protracted negative manifestations in the economic and cultural life, in the way of living and in social security and, in some aspects, the socialist battleground has been encroached upon by capitalist factors."⁶

The time has thus come when we must no longer entertain vague ideas or sit down and discuss to see whether or not there are a class struggle and a struggle between the two roads in our country but must stare at the truth--even if it has come to the point of cruelty and brutality--in order to assert our determination to participate in these struggles and to find our energetic measures to win complete victory for the socialist road.

In this respect, it is necessary to mention once again the argument offered by some other people. These comrades do not deny the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads but believe that everything we are doing to advance small-scale to large-scale socialist production has already had the substance of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads so that it is no longer necessary to speak about these struggles.

It is true that the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in our country are "aimed mainly at preventing the small-scale, individual production from spontaneously advancing toward the capitalist road and at opening up for it and leading it into a new one which is large-scale socialist production."⁷ For this reason, the Fourth National Party Congress resolution said that the task of firmly holding on to the proletarian dictatorship, building the collective ownership system and conducting the three revolutions...contains the theme of the class struggle and the struggle between

the two roads. But implementing this theme will not be easy if one does not go through the process of a fierce struggle full of hardships. We will still have to severely repress all hostile elements bent on opposing the socialist road and to carry out a thorough transformation both in the infrastructure with regard to those economic components which have not yet turned socialist and in the superstructure with regard to all kinds of petty bourgeois, bourgeois, colonialist and feudalist thoughts in order to "prevent the small-scale, individual production from spontaneously advancing toward the capitalist road." Construction and opposition are thus two associated aspects of the task of waging the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in our country. Opposition is not a goal in itself but without opposition and transformation, there can be no construction; also, only on the basis of a stable construction can opposition and thorough transformation be carried out. It can be said that one of the causes leading to the slackening of proletarian dictatorship in some domains, to the failure to take energetic measures to oppose negative manifestations in the socioeconomic life, and to a delay or lack of determination in socialist transformation is precisely the lack of a comprehensive viewpoint in examining and guiding the constructive and opposition aspects of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in our country.

There was a time when startled at the sight of an increasing number of negative manifestations with every passing day, we sounded the alarm and motivated the masses to oppose them. But the result was negligible because this struggle was not set against a background constituted by the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads but was considered as part of these struggles just for the purposes of examination and solution.

Another indication of the unilateral standpoint in examining the problem of class struggle and struggle between the two roads is the disassociation of the class struggle from the struggle between the two roads. From this standpoint, the bourgeoisie in our country is considered to be still young and weak so that the struggle here is mainly one between the two roads--socialist versus capitalist--but not between the working class and the bourgeoisie. Consequently, this standpoint deals merely with the struggle between the two roads and ignores the class struggle, thus willy-nilly depriving the struggle between the two roads of its class contents. It needs only to ask this question during the transitional period in our country: "Who is deeply interested in the socialist road and who opposes the advance toward this road?" to see the class contents of this struggle. Neither the socialist road nor the capitalist one is abstract. Standing behind each road are concrete human beings and concrete classes so there can be neither a struggle between the two roads detached from the class struggle nor a class struggle during the transitional period separated from the struggle between the two roads. The class struggle is a historic necessity in a society composed of classes. This struggle has its own theme in each historic period. Struggling to choose between the development of the socialist road and that of the capitalist one is a concrete manifestation of the struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie during the transition to socialism in each country. In countries advancing from a small-scale production, the bourgeoisie has not yet developed but standing behind it and supporting it are the spontaneous capitalist forces

of the small-scale production system. The report on party building to the Fifth National Congress of [Party] Delegates asserted: "The socialist revolution is in essence the deepest and most thorough one. Realities in the past 5 years have shown clearly that during the process of implementing the party line to advance the revolution, the ideological struggle to resolve the problem of "who wins over whom" between the two roads under the condition that the economy is still generally constituted by a small-scale production is very intense and complex." This is precisely why the Fourth National Party Congress had had to say very clearly that in our country there is "a struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist and capitalist roads." Of course, we may use abbreviations in speaking and writing but cannot possibly take away the scientific substance and revolutionary significance of this concept.

The Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates set forth the line for socialist transformation and construction in the forthcoming stage of the transition with the objective of winning complete victory for the socialist road. To strengthen the determination and unanimity of views in the entire party during this struggle, the Congress has, on the one hand, criticized rightist and vague views on the class standpoint which had led to a slackening of proletarian dictatorship in some fields and to a relaxation of the struggle between the two roads and has, on the other, stressed that "we are building socialism at a time when the international situation is undergoing complex changes, when the situation in our country is replete with serious difficulties and when the struggle between the two roads--socialist and capitalist--is going on intensely."⁹ Hence it indicated that one of the pressing problems is "to distinguish clearly the borderline between the two roads," "to state clearly that the struggle for socialist construction and transformation is a class struggle between the two roads which is going on very intensely and complicatedly and will last a long time, and to induce everyone to firmly maintain an unflinching socialist standpoint during this struggle."¹⁰ Moreover, the Congress held that in thoroughly understanding the party line and in organizing its implementation, it is important "to ceaselessly heighten the concept of socialist collective ownership, to build an unflinching revolutionary standpoint for the working class in the struggle between the two roads and to overcome both rightist and 'leftist' tendencies."

Actually, shaping up for oneself an unshakable standpoint proper to the working class during the struggle between the two roads is not a simplistic task. Born in a colonial and semifeudal country, most of our cadres and party members did not come from the working class. Since the socialist revolution in our country is a continuation of the national democratic revolution, the majority of us have adopted the socialist path through an awareness first of the nationalistic concept and then of the class concept. This shortcoming has made many persons perceive national problems more sharply than the question of classes. Consequently, whenever the revolution shifts to a new stage and if the party does not provide education in time, their thoughts will usually fail to evolve to catch up with the situation and rightist and "leftist" mistakes will be committed easily.

we will remember that in 1954--when North Vietnam was completely liberated and was shifting from wartime to peacetime and from rural to urban areas--, our party promptly reminded cadres of the need to be vigilant against the bourgeoisie and to guard against "sugar-coated bullets" so that when they came to take control of cities, our cadres generally displayed a stable standpoint and overcame the temptations of the bourgeois life style. But in 1975, after completely liberating the country, "we failed to provide an in-depth and extensive education on the shift of stage...and the education on the struggle between the two roads--socialist versus capitalist--was not performed regularly and profoundly..."¹¹ as admitted in the report on party building to the Fifth Party Congress so that many persons could not help falling down, degenerating and becoming prisoners of the bourgeoisie.

Having an unshakable standpoint proper to the working class is not only a question of awareness but also a problem of sentiments. Of course, a correct understanding will guide sentiments and action but having profound sentiments proper to the working class is a prerequisite for easily recognizing the truth in a life still replete with confusion and complexities as it is at the present time.

Either really understanding and sympathizing with the suffering, poverty and misery of laborers still living a life of hunger and destitution so as to resolutely and valiantly join everyone in rising up to eliminate the causes of this tragic sight or allowing indifference, irresponsibility and even a desire to share with those growing rich by illegal means in order to live in plenty while many others are still beset with difficulties--that is now the borderline separating the whereabouts of the socialist road from those of the capitalist one in the mind of each individual.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vol 30, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1968, p 107.
2. Stalin, Problems about Leninism, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, p 299.
3. Political Report of the Central Committee to the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 69.
4. Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, pp 30-31.
5. Le Duan, On the Transition from Small-Scale Production to Large-Scale Socialist Production, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, p 126.
6. Documents of the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, p 35.
7. Le Duan, Strengthen the Socialist Legislation, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, pp 22-23.

4. Documents of the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates, Vol III, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, p 12.
6. Documents of the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates, Vol I, Su That Publishing House, 1982, p 49.
10. Ibid., p 163.
11. Documents of the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates, Vol III, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, pp 41-42.

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ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

JOINT MEETING IN HANOI--This morning, 18 May, at the Friendship House in Hanoi, various peace, solidarity and friendship organizations held a joint meeting under the chairmanship of Comrade Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Other Countries. Participating in the meeting were members of the presidiums and secretariats of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Other Countries, the Vietnam Peace Committee and the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization. Also present were chairmen and vice chairmen of various friendship associations and Comrade Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. Comrade (Trinh Ngoc Thai) was appointed member of the presidium and concurrently general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Other Countries. [Excerpts] [BK231715 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 May 83 BK]

CSO: 4209/416

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DIRECTIVE ON NATIONAL ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL FAIR

BK051455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on the organization of Vietnam's 1983 Economic-Technical Fair in the Giang Vo Center, Hanoi. The directive specifies:

The fair will be organized every year on a national scale, beginning with the solar New Year's Day and ending after the lunar New Year's holidays. The fair is aimed at creating favorable conditions for all sectors and localities throughout the country and even foreign countries to exhibit their products, engage in trade, and sign economic contracts.

Moreover, the fair center must establish an annual program for holding exhibitions bearing the characteristics of an economic-technical fair. The fair should play the role of promoting creativity and actively supporting the fulfillment of the state plan and exports. The first national fair by the end of 1983 must meet the following requirements:

All provinces, cities and special zones subordinate to the central government and all major economic sectors must participate in the fair.

The exhibited products must typify the fulfillment of the state plan and the traditions, strengths, and production capacity of the localities and sectors. These include the prize-winning products of the last two exhibitions which have now been in mass production so that trade contracts can be concluded linking the economy with exports.

Special attention should be paid to those products made of domestic raw materials and those economical products of high use value which require little raw materials and energy.

All the exhibited products will be awarded prizes by national standards. Every locality and sector may have a few or many of its products on exhibition and may sell some of its special products.

The directive urges the Organizing Committee of Vietnam's Economic-Technical Fair to immediately establish a plan for the Giang Vo Fair Center in Hanoi, step up propaganda to introduce the fair, take attentive care of all the service, information and communication operations in the center, and consolidate the organization of the machinery of the Vietnam's Economic-Technical Fair center and those of the various localities and sectors participating in the fair.

CSO: 4209/416

BLANDESTINE TRADING, TAX EVASION BY SECOND HAND SHOPS DISCLOSED

Hanoi HANOI NOI in Vietnamese 19 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Nguoi Tieu Dung [Consumer]: "Does It Need Further Consideration?"]

[Text] One of the legitimate need of the city people is the existence of second-hand dealer shops where they can buy and sell used goods according to their predilection and pocket money. Some such shops have long been opened by the state trade sector but have not yet won the customers' confidence because their marketing and servicing method is still inadequate.

Over the recent past, many private citizens have been dealing in goods "on consignment." Their business method seems to be more convenient than that of the state shops and involves low fees so that they have attracted a large number of customers.

It is obvious when one visits these consignment shops is the small quantity of used goods versus the very large amount of new merchandises such as electric appliances, cameras, foreign-made Thermos, cowboy-style clothes, blouses, fashionable styles (priced from 3,000 to 4,000 dong each) and luxury items of all kinds. Are they all goods sent "on consignment" by customers? No, they are not because apart from the goods to be "sold on behalf" of their owners, the shop owners have used their capital to buy up other merchandises cheaply and to resell them at a high price.

To be sure, it is all right to put goods on consignment at these shops but we must take care to see whether they have used the "service" label to carry out [illegal] commercial business activities. At present, many shops which sell new goods are paying a very low tax, at most 370 dong monthly, while those selling few new goods are paying only 106 dong. If the nature of their servicing activities has changed, why has the rate of their contributions [taxation] not been readjusted rationally in order to prevent losses for the [state] budget? Moreover, beside the legitimate goods, is there any other source of illegal commercial activities? In our opinion, it is still advisable to authorize private citizens to open consignment shops at the present time but the sector concerned should guide them and formulate specific regulations on their commercial and servicing activities. On the other hand, it is necessary to consolidate and reorganize state-operated installations and to widen their sphere of activity in order to win back the customers' confidence.

9332

CSO: 4209/397

GOODS SOLD BY STATE SHOPS BOUGHT UP BY ILLEGAL TRADERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Nguoi Xay Dung [Builder] in "A Story a Day" column: "Not Only at Any Counter and Shop"]

[Text] Every time cigarettes are put up for sale, there is too much brouhaha in front of the cigarette retail counter of that department store.

There is a large number of buyers standing in line and good order. But this order is constantly broken by illegal dealers. This group is composed of about 10 stout, broad-shouldered guys who squeeze into the line from either side, shove aside one person and another, stretch up forward or swing round while uttering coarse words ceaselessly without caring about anyone provided they can buy many times.

If other people object to the rudeness of one of them who squeezes too brazenly into the line from one side, the whole gang will unanimously and noisily confirm that that guy had taken his place there long ago and had asked someone else to fill in for him while he was absent. Nevertheless, the line of people who really need cigarettes to smoke moves ahead little by little and everyone's brow is sweating though the weather is cold.

Standing behind the counter, the state store employee continuously breaks each cigarette carton into two and merely receives money from anyone standing before the counter and then hands the goods to him.

When the counter stops selling, every one of those illegal dealers has got several cigarette cartons in his hand, takes them outside the shop door and sells them at a profit to people who need them.

The sight is similar at the mat selling counter. After buying mats, the illegal dealers resell them on the spot to make a profit of at least 10 to 15 dong a piece! Some people buy five to seven pairs of mats from the illegal dealers, strenuously carry them out into the street and subsequently put them up for sale at a higher price at other individual retail shops.

and state to be getting it. Part (b) the department stores were turned into the state market.

Goods of goods such as plastic trays for cakes and candles. They can be bought only by very few people who stand in line just at the illegal dealers' activities!

Results, such a sight of disorderly and competitive purchase and sell, not only at one single counter or shop.

Our main is that we will have to do many things to bring about a change in production and distribution, to ensure equity and convenience and to deliver goods into the consumer's hand. Meanwhile, it is necessary to immediately take effective measures to check the illegal dealers' activities right on the spot.

2000/00/

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NETWORK OF MARKETING, CONSUMER COOPERATIVES EXPANDED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Marketing Cooperative Sector Actively Consolidates and Develops Its Network at Basic Level"]

[Text] The marketing cooperative sector has been concentrating its leadership on consolidating and developing the organizational system aimed at developing its effects while actively assisting the socialist commerce.

Presently the country has 8,676 marketing and consumer cooperatives accounting for 90 percent of villages and subwards, with 140 cooperatives more than in 1981, 14 million cooperative members and more than 17,600 shares; 387 districts and cities out of a total of 506 have marketing cooperative management boards and 289 of them have organized business. Hoang Lien Son, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Long An Provinces have restored many cooperatives that had once stopped operating and upgraded many poor cooperatives. In Hoang Lien Son Province alone, in addition to restoring the operations of 46 marketing cooperatives in the villages and areas occupied by the Chinese troops, it succeeded in building 8 additional village and subward marketing cooperatives. Such provinces as Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghia Binh, etc., there has been much progress as compared to the previous years in terms of increasing the number of cooperative members and shares. The Marketing Cooperatives Federation of Hoang Hoa District (Thanh Hoa Province) was able within a short time to mobilize a number of shares equal to the total of shares in 10 years. The Federation of Cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province, from February to November 1982, was able to sell shares at 25 dong each and collected a total capital of 4.2 million dong.

The sector for the first time extended a form of new organization, namely, district and provincial federation of marketing cooperatives, in order to make business expansion more convenient and to promote closer association between villages and districts and provinces, thus creating new strength for the sector at the district and provincial level. As of now, the country as a whole

1 district and 2 provincial federations of cooperatives, the latter being in Long Tinh and Thanh Hoa. Binh Tri Thien Province has established such federations in 10 out of 13 districts and cities. Lam Dong, a highland province, also succeeded in organizing three district federations. In a number of districts where there had been no district-level marketing cooperatives, such cooperatives have so far been set up separately from the committees for materials, commerce and living conditions or from the commercial bureaus. Quang Ninh Province, where each district had had only 23 cadres in its commerce committee, has now successfully organized the machineries for marketing cooperatives in almost all of its districts, which now operate with good results.

As their organization has been consolidated and developed, the cooperatives have expanded their business activities and made positive changes in production and processing, thus making considerable contributions to stabilizing the living conditions of working people.

1518

CSO: 4209/415

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE BANK ISSUES MONETARY LOAN POLICY

BK130813 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] The State Bank has issued the policy of giving monetary loans to the state cadres, workers, civil servants and the members of collective economy organizations so that they can carry out their family economy projects and resolve some living problems.

This policy, which came into effect on 1 May 1983, is aimed at giving additional capital to the cadres, workers, civil servants, and cooperative members so that they can fully utilize their leisure time and manpower in developing their family economy, increasing the supply of products and goods for society and family income, contributing to improvement of the people's living conditions, opposing usury and practicing thrift.

The State Bank entrusts the socialist saving fund with organizing the issuance of loans to the state cadres, workers, civil servants, and cooperative members in cities, and the credit cooperatives with giving loans to the members of collective economy organizations within the cooperatives.

Loan recipients must meet the following four conditions: Have some capital of their own to defray the costs of production, construction or purchases; perform lawful jobs; have the manpower to actually and effectively engage in production and animal raising and hold residence records at the place where loans are issued; and make regular saving deposits under the guidance of the State Bank. Borrowers must comply with the principle of using the monetary loans properly for the stated purposes and must pay back both the principal and interest at the prescribed time.

There are three types of credits:

1. Production loans for crops and jobs. These loans are used to pay for raw materials, fuel, other materials, saplings, seeds, breeding stock, fertilizer, feed, and farming and animal raising tools. Loans cannot exceed 20,000 dong nor for a period of more than 12 months. However, loans for raising livestock can be for a maximum of 36 months. The bank interest rates for loans are 12 percent per year, or 1 percent monthly, applied to cadres, workers, and civil servants; and 12.6 percent per year, or 1.5 percent monthly, applied to cooperative members. Credit cooperatives, which

These loans for 6 months or less, can use the rates of 16.2 percent per year, or 1.35 percent per month. If the loans are for more than 6 months, the rates will be 18 percent yearly, or 1.5 percent monthly.

2. Loans for house repair. These loans can be applied in urban areas to Grade 4 houses or higher and to houses which must be repaired or built anew in those places where construction has been planned by the people themselves or by the joint effort of the people and state. For the immediate future, loans will be issued mostly for repair and only to cadres, workers, and civil servants of the state. Loans cannot exceed 30,000 dong nor the maximum period of 5 years, with an annual interest rate of 12 percent, or 1 percent per month.

3. Loans made to cadres, workers and civil servants of the state so that they can resolve some living problems, such as buying bicycles from the state-owned trade for use as a means of transportation back and forth to work, or purchasing household items, namely beds, desks, chairs, wardrobes, and desk and ceiling electric fans, from the state-run trade. These loans can also be made to the cadres, workers and civil servants of the state and the members of collective economy organizations when these people encounter some unexpected difficulties in their lives. Loans cannot exceed 5,000 dong per 12 month maximum, with bank interest rates of 14.4 percent per year, or 1.2 percent per month, to be applied to cadres, workers and civil servants. Credit cooperatives which issue loans for 6 months or less can apply an annual rate of 25.2 percent, or 2.1 percent monthly. Loans for more than 6 months will incur an interest rate of 27 percent per year, or 2.25 percent per month.

Loan recipients must use every means of income, either from product consumption or service supply, or all other profits to pay for their debts at the prescribed time.

The policy further stipulates specific details on the procedures for giving loans, recovering debts, depositing savings and dealing with those loan recipients who cannot or will not pay their debts at prescribed time by changing their residence addresses. It also stipulates the procedures for organizing and issuing loans by banks at all echelons.

Doc: 4209/416

AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE VIEWS TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE

BK290654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference in Tien Giang Province to study the Secretariat's directive on stepping up the transformation of agriculture, to do a preliminary review of the movement to apply product contracts at production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the provinces of Nam Bo, and to devise concrete measures for ensuring all-round success for the 1983 summer-fall and 10th-month crop seasons.

Generally, the movement to offer product contracts to labor groups and laborers belonging to production collectives and cooperatives in Nam Bo has been vigorously expanded. The number of production collectives applying the new contract system increased from only 991 in the 1981 summer-fall and 1981-82 winter-spring crop seasons to more than 8,000 in the 1982-83 winter-spring crop seasons, some 81 percent of the total of collectives in Nam Bo. Virtually all of the nearly 200 cooperatives there have also adopted the new contract system.

However, since the application of product contracts to labor groups and laborers is a new and complicated form of management, many errors and shortcomings have become apparent in the production collectives and cooperatives. In the coming period, the transformation of agriculture must be stepped up vigorously with new factors. It is necessary to correctly abide by the spirit and content of Directive No. 100 and correct each particular shortcoming.

Applied satisfactorily, the product-contract system will stimulate the development of production and enhance the appeal of the new production relations. Therefore, it is necessary to link the application of the product-contract system closely with the reallocation of lands, the establishment of new production collectives, and the consolidation of existing collectives and cooperatives.

CSO: 4209/416

1. LITERATURE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON AGRICULTURAL TAX

BE261600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 May 83

[26 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Agricultural Tax Obligation"]

[Text] The new agricultural tax regulations are being positively implemented throughout the country. A steering committee to implement the regulations has been established at all the provincial, district and village levels on the basis of making leaders thoroughly understand the various policies and operating procedures. At the same time, the regulations have been disseminated broadly among the people.

The agricultural taxation targets and tasks for 1983 have been established by many provincial authorities. The work has been implemented more quickly in the northern provinces, where the second step has begun of making an inventory and classifying the annually cultivated land and determining the annual crop production volume or its value with regard to the perennial crop cultivation land so as to establish taxation norms and collect taxes in accordance with the regulations.

In some of the former Nam Bo provinces, the regulations have been implemented in combination with the temporary collection of taxes for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons. As of 10 May, some 418,000 metric tons of grain have been collected, fulfilling 65.5 percent of the plan norm or 118 percent of the rice tax target for the same period last year.

In general, wherever the tasks of education, organization and implementation have been implemented well, realistic results are being obtained, making cadres and the people better realize the significance of the new policy of agricultural taxation. It is aimed at exacting just and rational contributions, encouraging intensive cultivation, increasing productivity and extra crops and expanding the cultivated area. This policy is also aimed at accelerating the transformation and strengthening of socialist production relations in the rural areas.

Nevertheless, the results are only a beginning. Many southern provincial authorities have taken their time to implement the regulations. Some have applied them only to districts and not villages. Although the task has been carried out at a quicker pace in the northern provinces, a greater amount

of effort is still required to fulfill the requirement of completing the new tax code before taxes can be collected on the 1983's 5th-month spring crop.

There are a lot of work to be undertaken not only in the field of political and ideological explanation and education, but also in the specific task of ensuring correct implementation of the policy. The failure to provide specific guidance for applying the policy stipulated in the regulations to the actual situation of land and ricefields as well as to indicate the measures to implement the regulations has confused some village authorities about implementing the regulations and made them unable to fulfill the requirement.

The failure to take a close inventory of land makes it impossible to control all the taxable land. The classification of land has not been firmly based on the principle of considering fertility and irrigability of land as the two main factors which directly decide the annual yield under normal cultivation and weather conditions.

We should combine our references to the crop production volumes of the three years of 1980, 1981 and 1982, excluding those years of heavy crop failure.

The failure to make a good and scientific inventory and classification of land will lead to the casual increase or decrease--decrease in most cases--in taxes paid to the state and will not make full use of the agricultural taxation policy on accelerating the stimulating the development of production.

It is an immediate and major task of the rural areas to fulfill well their duty of collecting agricultural taxes for 1983 in accordance with the new regulations. This duty is linked closely to the tasks of accelerating vigorously production and grain procurement, adjusting the allocation of land and ricefields transforming agriculture and building and perfecting the new production relations.

The agricultural taxation task should be guided correctly, promptly and closely by the party committee echelons and administrations in all localities. Cadres and the people should be made to understand more profoundly the gist of the taxation policy.

We should promptly correct all erroneous notions and distortions of taxation and, on this basis, create a high identity of views on the implementation of the regulations.

Although the new tax table shows definite increases in agricultural tax rates, the increases still do not exceed 10 percent of the total volume of grain production. The rates are therefore not high nor are they beyond the peasants' ability to pay taxes.

Offering the huge state investment in the development of agriculture which creates high productivity and production volume, the collected amount of tax of this kind is actually still small. Moreover, to peasants, paying agricultural taxes does not mean a mere economic trade but it is also their sacred duty to make contributions to national construction and defense.

The attitude of each person toward his agricultural tax obligation reflects clearly his attitude toward the state interests. All actions to reduce the cultivated area and crop yield and lower the category of land in order to get into the lower agricultural tax brackets are misdeeds.

The immediate and specific tasks to be undertaken should be carried out urgently and better. On the basis of an adequate survey, local governments should promptly complete the assignment of tax targets--in terms of taxable area, average yield--and agricultural tax norms for 1983 in accordance with the new regulations to all districts and villages.

The tasks of inventorying and classifying land area should be guided closely and accelerated vigorously in order to compute taxes. Wherever these tasks have been completed, the provincial authorities should review them promptly to establish statistics and taxation register for 1983.

While continuing to collect taxes for this winter-spring crop, the southern provincial governments should control and guide those village authorities which have taken their time to implement the task. They should accelerate the collection to ensure the fulfillment of norms prescribed in the regulations.

The northern provinces should be prepared to collect taxes for the 5th-month autumn crop season on schedule to meet the taxation targets and comply with the new policy.

The task of agricultural taxation this year will mark an important step in the implementation of a major policy of the party and state which involves tens of millions of peasants. It will contribute to creating momentum in urging the people to fulfill their obligations and the local governments to collect and purchase grain and to implement other socioeconomic tasks in the countryside.

CSO: 4209/416

AGRICULTURE

WORK ON IMPLEMENTING AGRICULTURAL TAX REGULATION

BK010524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] To date, many provinces and cities have completed the first phase of implementing the regulation on agricultural taxes. They have organized the study and broad dissemination of the tax policy among cadres, party members, and the people and have held training classes for nearly all cadres in charge of collecting agricultural taxes. Thanks to this, many localities have completed the setting of norms for the taxable cultivated area, average annual output, and the amount of taxes to be collected in 1983.

In the northern provinces, more than 500 villages in Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi and Thai Binh Provinces and Hanoi Municipality have completed the survey and classification of land necessary for the computation of agricultural taxes according to the new policy.

In the provinces of the former Nam Bo, the implementation of the agricultural tax regulation has been combined with the collection of agricultural taxes for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. Good results have been achieved. As of 10 May, 418,800 metric tons of paddy have been delivered to the state granary, fulfilling 65.9 percent of the norms, up by 18 percent compared with the amount delivered in the corresponding period last year. An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces, which used to be slow in collecting agricultural taxes, have made progress, delivering produce to the state granary 40-73 percent faster than they did in the same period in 1982.

However, some localities have been slow in implementing the agricultural tax regulation. Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Tuyen, Minh Hai, Tay Ninh, Kien Giang, and An Giang Provinces have not accomplished much in surveying and classifying farmland. In the north, this work has been carried out faster, but much still remains to be done to complete the compilation of tax records prior to the collection of taxes for the 1983 5th-month spring crop.

CSO: 4209/416

SECRET

HANOI ON WINTER-SPRING RICE HARVEST IN NAM BO

BK040728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The provinces in Nam Bo completed their winter-spring rice harvest on 15 May. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and several localities, this winter-spring rice crop gave the highest output and yield recorded since liberation.

Despite the fact that there was a drought at the beginning of the sowing season--except for the provinces in the eastern Nam Bo region which were hit by drought for a prolonged period of time--and the supplying of gasoline and oil, especially lubricating oil for tractors, was not carried out in a timely manner, localities succeeded in planting 394,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or roughly 90 percent of the planned target. This represents an increase of 31,000 hectares over last year's winter-spring crop. Long An, An Giang, and Kien Giang Provinces were reported to have exceeded the planned target for acreage by between 5 and 21 percent. The average paddy output was put at 39.7 quintals per hectare, exceeding the planned target by 3.4 quintals.

The provinces with paddy output reaching more than 40 quintals per hectare were Dong Thap, attaining 43.4 quintals; Tien Giang, 43 quintals; Hau Giang, 42 quintals; and An Giang, 45 quintals per hectare. Districts with high paddy output were Cho Moi and Phu Tan of An Giang Province, attaining 49 quintals, and Cai Lay and Cai Be of Tien Giang Province, attaining 50 quintals per hectare.

Provinces in Nam Bo succeeded in attaining 1,564,000 metric tons of paddy or 98.1 percent of the planned target for paddy yield. This is 22.7 percent more than last year's winter-spring crop and is the most successful crop harvest recorded since liberation. The four provinces which exceeded the planned target for paddy yield were Long An, Hau Giang, An Giang, and Kien Giang. Other provinces also successfully managed to increase their paddy yield more than last year's winter-spring crop.

Provinces in Nam Bo are concentrating their efforts on serving summer-fall and 10th-month crop production. Many localities are, however, still being hit by drought. Their soil preparation efforts are meeting numerous difficulties due to the shortage of gasoline and oil needed to operate pumps.

Related sectors are therefore required to take steps to help the Nam Bo provinces obtain enough gasoline, oil, materials, insecticide and fertilizer so that they can plant summer-fall and 10th-month rice as scheduled.

CSO: 4209/416

AGRICULTURE

SOUTHERN GRAIN PROCUREMENT ACHIEVEMENTS CITED

OW052309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Voice of Vietnam Radio correspondent's review of reports in local journals on the current situation in grain procurement in the southern provinces and cities]

[Summary] Local journals have reported on the current grain procurement situation in the southern provinces and cities.

According to the journal LUONG THUC, by late May, the provinces and cities in former Nam Bo had fulfilled 91 percent of the grain procurement quotas for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons. These quotas include more than 34,000 metric tons of paddy paid as agricultural tax, 600,000 metric tons of grain sold at encouraging prices, and nearly 30,000 metric tons of subsidiary crops measured in terms of paddy. Meanwhile, the Mekong Delta provinces had fulfilled more than 92 percent; the eastern provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, 93 percent; and Ben Tre Province, 130 percent of the grain obligation norms for both crop seasons.

As reported by the journal CUU LONG, Cuu Long Province by mid-May, had delivered nearly 130,000 metric tons of paddy to state granaries, achieving more than 97 percent of the plan norms for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons, or more than 30,000 metric tons more than in the same period last year.

The journal AN GIANG reports that An Giang Province, to date, collecting as many as 148,000 metric tons of winter-spring paddy has achieved 70 percent of the plan norms, of which 700 metric tons were mobilized in the paddy-saving campaign. The entire province had delivered nearly 30,000 metric tons of paddy as agricultural tax to the state, achieving 102 percent of the tax norms. The provincial people's committee has commended seven districts and towns for overfulfilling their grain procurement quotas. As many as 25 villages, 700 production collectives, and 5 cooperatives in the province have promptly fulfilled their grain obligation.

The journal SONG BE notes that Song Be Province has already collected nearly 20,000 metric tons of grain, with Loc Ninh and Huoc Long as the fastest districts in delivering their quotas to the state.

The journal DAC LAC reveals that Dac Lac Province has collected 6,700 metric tons of food crops converted to paddy equivalent, including 2,500 tons of rice and 1,433 metric tons of corn.

According to the journal THUAN HAI, to date, Ninh Phuoc District has delivered more than 90 percent of the 10th-month grain procurement quota to state granaries, thus fulfilling all its debt and tax collection plans.

The journals also deal with the issue of readying granaries, managing transportation activities, protecting and maintaining grain, and studying new regulations on agricultural tax.

(SO: 4209/416

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS SUPPLY CONFERENCE

OW120559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Following the conference of the southern provinces from Thuan Hai southward, held in Ho Chi Minh City, to review material supply work in the service of agricultural production during 1981 and 1982 and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1983-1985, the General Corporation for Material Supply in the service of agricultural production recently convened a similar conference of the northern provinces, region 5 and the central highlands in Thanh Hoa.

Present were nearly 250 delegates from 24 provincial material supply corporations and 43 district material supply corporations, and stations and representatives of various departments and services at the central level. Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, attended and addressed the conference.

According to the report presented by Comrade (Nguyen Van Luan), director general of the General Corporation for Material Supply, the supply service encountered a host of difficulties in 1981 and 1982. In fact, the supply of essential materials for agricultural production was far from meeting production requirements, the quantity of materials stocked in reserve was very small, managerial work was inconsistent, the price of materials were readjusted 4 times within 2 years, and the phenomena of negativity and of ruining and wasting materials remained prevalent. However, the supply service countrywide endeavored to overcome or restrict difficulties and fulfill its rear service duties for the agricultural production sector, while running businesses with high economic efficiency. It made great efforts:

1. to control the source of materials constantly and closely and to encourage the import and production sectors to deliver goods in accordance with the plan norms regarding quantity and quality, including 160,000 tons of urea, imported from the Soviet Union, and 2,700 insecticide sprayers and a quantity of precious insecticides purchased with FAO's aid fund;
2. to procure an additional quantity of goods beyond the plan norms, such as purchasing 10,000 more tons of urea with the money invested, exporting an additional quantity of farm produce to get money with which to import 300 more tons of urea and producing 1,100 plastic insecticide sprayers; and

1. To organize the reception of goods directly from import and production centers, including Haiphong Harbor, Lam Thao and Van Dien phosphate fertilizer plants and insecticide sprayer and insecticide factories.

It is also the fact that the provincial supply corporations achieved good results in material supply work in 1981 and 1982, fulfilling their plans for 1981 and 1982 by 184.03 percent and 103.70 percent respectively.

The delegates to the conference contributed many suggestions, mainly on eliminating difficulties regarding the import of materials for agricultural production, on the need for localities to take active steps to create a source of materials and increase the production of export farm products so as to get more foreign currency with which to import materials, and on the importance of producing materials locally to serve agriculture.

In his closing speech, Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Tru stressed that, according to the resolutions of the fifth party congress and third party plenum, the settlement of the food problem is the most important task. He urged the supply service to fulfill the task of serving agricultural production satisfactorily, improve the agricultural mechanism, implement an equitable policy, grasp and meet all agricultural production requirements, connect material supply with production, oppose negative phenomena in supply management, consolidate the supply service organization, and coordinate the supply service with other economic services properly in order to develop agricultural production, which is the primary task.

Doc: 2209/416

BRIEFS

VINH PHU RICE TRANSPLANTATION--Vinh Phu Province has put 63,067 hectares of land under rice transplantation, attaining 99.3 percent of its 5th month-spring rice crop plan. Along with weeding their fields, the peasants have additionally fertilized them with more than a ton of manure per hectare. The cooperatives have also discovered rat holes and plan to eliminate the rats. [Excerpts] [OW130149 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 May 83 OW]

BEN TRE GRAIN COLLECTION--As of the end of April, Ben Tre Province had delivered more than 25,000 metric tons of paddy to state granaries, achieving more than 80 percent of the yearly grain collection plan and representing a two-fold increase over the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 May 83 BK]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of early May, Thuan Hai Province had collected more than 25,000 metric tons of grain from peasants as agricultural tax, achieving 77 percent of the collection norms for the 10th-month rice crop. In general, progress has been made in the grain collection task throughout the province. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 May 83 BK]

DONG THAP PADDY COLLECTION--To date, Dong Thap Province has been able to fulfill only 68 percent of the paddy collection plan for 1983. However, Chau Thanh and Thap Muoi Districts and Sa Dec City have exceeded the paddy collection target for the winter-spring crop season by 15-32 percent. Efforts are being made by the province to collect another 44,000 metric tons of paddy produced during the winter-spring crop season. [Excerpts] [BK251459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 May 83 BK]

AN GIANG AGRICULTURAL TAX--As of early May, An Giang Province had collected 23,300 metric tons of winter-spring paddy from peasants as agricultural tax, achieving 80 percent of the set plan norm or 127 percent more than the corresponding period last year. This was the highest tax collection in several years. Phu Tan and Cho Moi Districts and Long Xuyen City took the lead in this task, collecting from 95 to 99 percent of their agricultural tax. [Summary] [BK291429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 May 83 BK]

... had the winter-spring rice ...
... production collectives, cooperatives, and ...
... completed all the preparations for
... the summer-fall rice with an increase of 58,700 hectares over the
... season. However, due to a prolonged drought, the plowing is very
... As of 30 May the south has planted only 260,000 hectares, some
... than the last summer-fall crop season. Although the
... rates are fairly fast in Tien Giang and Nghia Binh Provinces, only
... percent of the area's plan norms have been planted. [Text] [BK050952
... Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 83]

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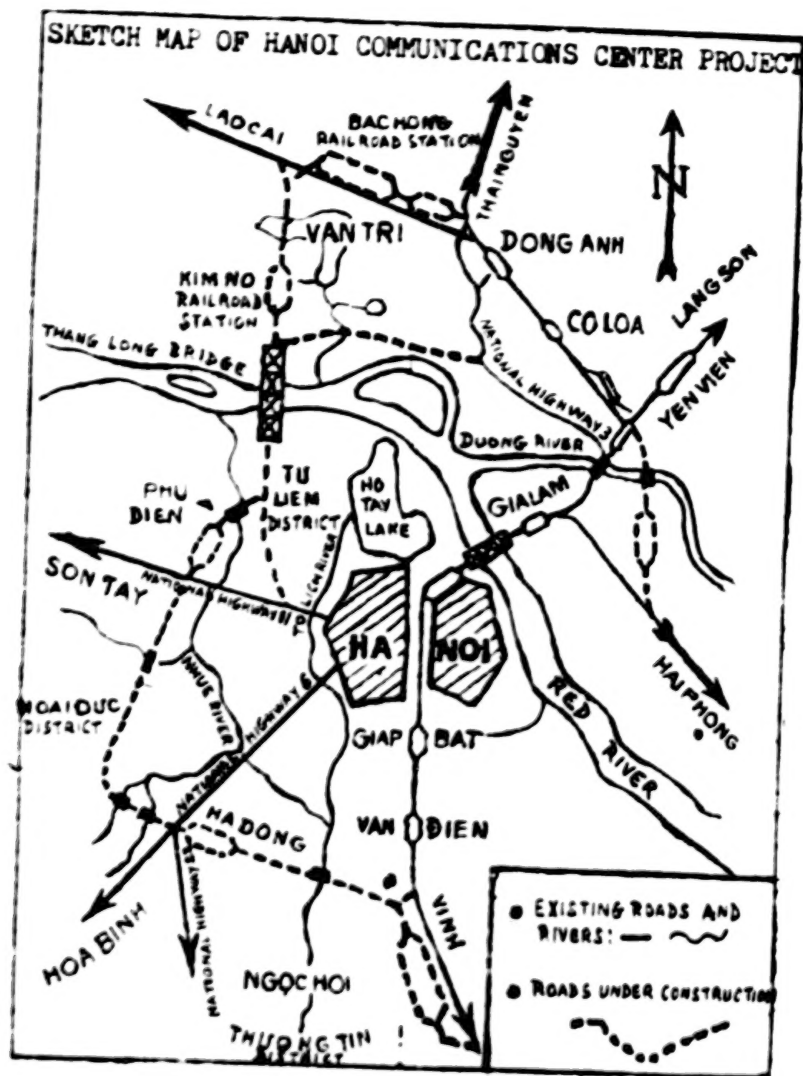
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATION ROADS TO BE BUILT AROUND HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Communications and Transportation is urgently building the Hanoi railroad and road communications center project. With a length of over 40 kms. this project will traverse Bac Hong, Van Tri, the Thang Long bridge, Xuan Dinh, Co Nhue and Phu Minh; intersect National Highway 11A (600 meters to the west of Cau Dien); pass through Thi Cam, Mieu Nha and Quang Trung; go round the Me Tri radio broadcasting station; intersect National Highway 6A (near the Ba La crossroad); cross the Nhue River; pass by Ta Thanh Oai Village and reach Ngoc Hoi (see sketch map). To ensure the construction speed, Construction Commission 212 requests the sectors and localities whose works or installations (above or under ground) are located on the abovementioned circumscribed area to call immediately at the Thang Long Project Management Board, 109 Tran Hung Dao Street (Railroad Station Hotel), to comply with transfer formalities from now through 10 April 1983, every morning from 0800 to 1100 and every afternoon from 13 to 1600.

On expiration of the abovementioned time limit, the project management board will bear no responsibility.



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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

SON LA RADIO STATIONS--Over the past 5 years Son La Province has set up 330 wired radio stations and installed 2,600 speakers to serve the local people. The provincial broadcasting station has broadcast the program for national security in three languages, namely Vietnamese, Thai and Mong for the tribal listeners in the province. [Summary] [BK291429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 May 83 BK]

END

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July 8, 1983